DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 108 692 IR 002 226

AUTHOR	Dejohn, William, Ed.; Lamont, Bridget L., Ed.
TITLE	The Multitype Library Network.
INSTITUTION	Illinois State Library, Springfield.
PUB DATE	Jun 75
NOTE	88p.
JOURNAL CIT	Illinois Libraries; v57 n6 Jun75 p363-444
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.76 HC-$4.43 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS	Computers; Evaluation; *Information Networks; Information Services; *Interinstitutional Cooperation; Interlibrary Loans; *Library Cooperation; *Library Networks; Library Planning; Library Reference Services; Library Surveys; Public Libraries; Regional Libraries; School Libraries; State Libraries; University Libraries
IDENTIFIERS	ILLINET; Illinois; Illinois Library and Information Network; *Multitype Library Networks

ABSTRACT

"Illinois Libraries" for June, 1975, is devoted to interlibrary cooperation and the multitype library network as exemplified by the Illinois Library and Information Network (ILLINET). The history, geographical coverage, member and affiliate libraries, and the workings of the network at various levels are described. A second section describes the integration of academic, special, and school libraries, along with special resource centers, into a multitype library network. Further activities of ILLINET are outlined in the third section: the purchase of new, non-duplicate materials; staff training for improved reference service; improvement of communications by developing procedures, meetings, workshops, and a newsletter; provisions for evaluating ILLINET; encouraging and providing guidelines for interlibrary cooperation projects. The fourth section covers future developments and planning (such as funding the regional multitype library coordinating councils and computer assisted projects) as well as discussions held in January, 1975, on systems as multitype library agencies. Lists of both the school and academic advisory committee members are provided, along with lists of school, academic, and special libraries participating in ILLINET. (LS)

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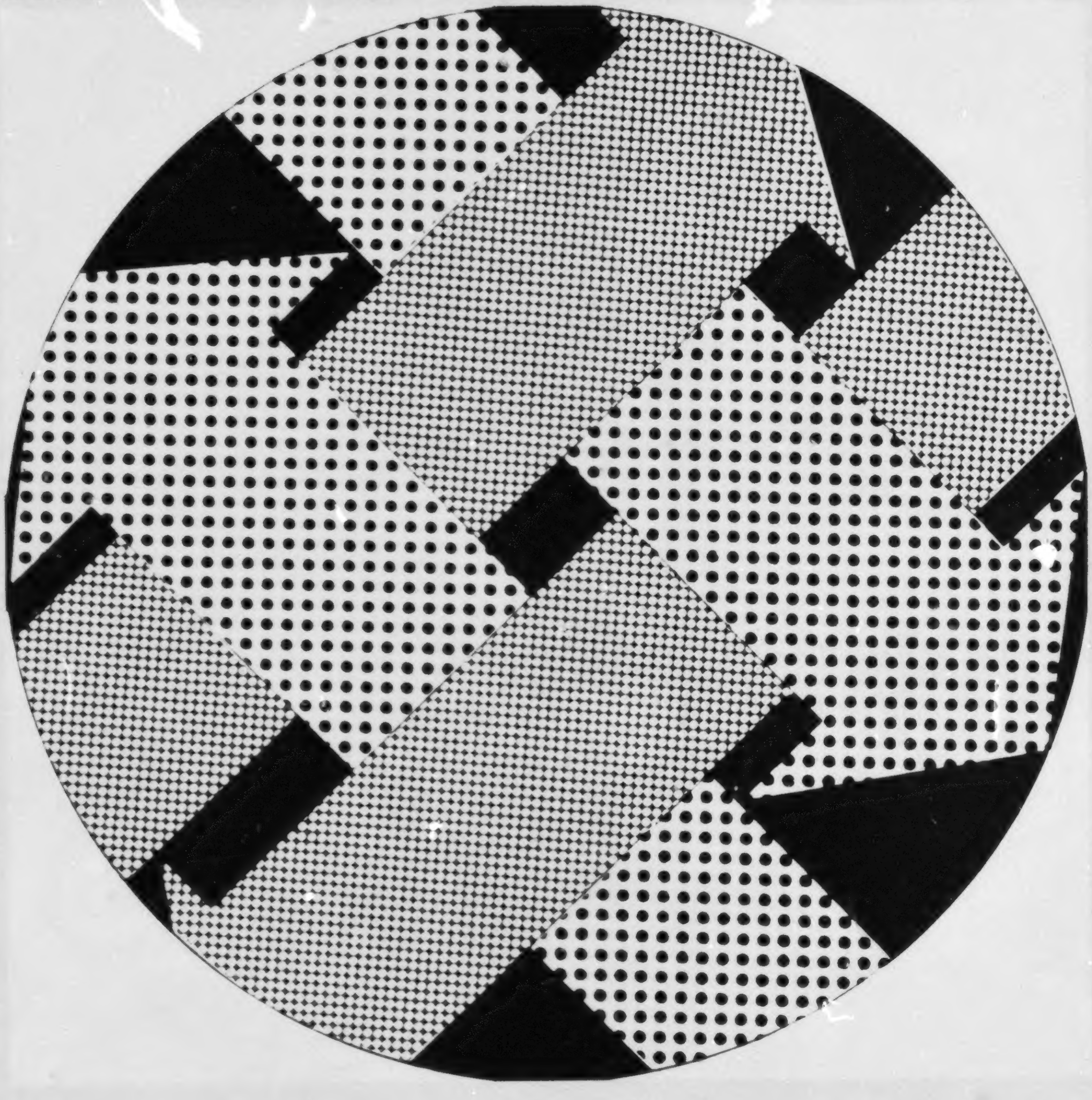
june 1975 springfield, illinois vol. 57 · no.6

illinois libraries



the multitype library network

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illinois libraries

VOLUME 57 NUMBER 6 ★ SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS ★ JUNE 1975

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Illinois Libraries is published by the Illinois State Library, Springfield, Illinois 62756, and is issued monthly except in July and August.

Opinions expressed in signed articles are not necessarily those of the editors or the Illinois State Library.

cover design by Niimi design group, inc.

published by
the illinois state library
springfield, illinois 62756

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second-class postage paid at springfield, illinois

(Printed by authority of the state of illinois)

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preface

Rather than a group of contributors and/or experts on the subject, it was decided to take a close look at interlibrary cooperation as it presently is working in Illinois.

This decision comes from a basic belief that too many articles are written about the beginning of a program(s) on interlibrary cooperation but with little follow-up on what has actually been happening and how successful or unsuccessful it was.

This issue is an attempt to pull together the various aspects of interlibrary cooperation in Illinois as they were outlined a few years ago and in our long-range program. It may become nitty-gritty in a few instances, but the questions we receive from other libraries inside and outside Illinois are usually of that variety.

We will also describe in this issue the Illinois Library and Information Network (ILLINET). Though this is primarily an interlibrary loan and information network, it is the vehicle and provides the structure through which many interlibrary cooperation projects are implemented. That's because the network is operated by "people."

People make networks work. Interlibrary cooperation is not and never has been easy. It takes people with faith and trust in other people to work hard to achieve the rewards of interlibrary cooperation — knowing that you are working together with all types of librarians to serve the needs of users quickly and efficiently who could care less where the information comes from.

William DeJohn
Senior Consultant
Library Cooperation
Illinois State Library

introducing illinet . . .
the beginnings of a statewide network

The Illinois and Information Network

The Illinois Library and Information Network (ILLINET) is a statewide intertype library network composed of local public, academic, special, and school libraries, eighteen library systems, four research and reference centers, and two special resource centers of last resort.

History

ILLINET has been informally known as the Illinois Library Network until recently. It was established with the creation of the library systems under the Illinois Library Systems Act of 1965. Readers are referred to past issues of *Illinois Libraries* (May 1972 and May 1973) for information on this development.

The Library System Act of 1965 provided for the creation of a network of library systems and for the administration by the State Librarian and his staff. Subsequently, the state was divided into 18 library systems, which cover the entire state geographically. System membership is voluntary, with all but 11[*] of the eligible (tax-supported) 555 public libraries in the state now members of a system.

The Library System Act also specifies four libraries as Research and Reference Centers for users of the library systems network. These four centers — Chicago Public Library, University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana, Southern Illinois at Carbondale, and the Illinois State Library — furnish backup interlibrary loan and reference service for the library systems. They are reimbursed with state funds for services provided to the systems.

The Systems Act also authorizes the State Librarian to designate libraries with special collections as Research and Reference Centers. These centers are called special resource centers to distinguish them from the four Research and Reference Centers. The Act provides that a committee composed of the directors of the four Research and Reference Centers shall determine the rules and regulations under which the R & R Centers will be made available to the residents of the state.

Systems and Public Library Members

Library systems are diverse in their organization, collections, and services. Some library systems are headquartered in a large public library, using its collection and/or staff as the resource for the system. Others have developed separate headquarters, and still others have designated one or more large libraries in the system as headquarters libraries. Library systems offer their member libraries a variety of materials, equipment, and consultative services. Each system has its own board of directors, comprised of trustees from member public libraries, which is responsible for the expenditure of system funds and for developing the system's plan of service.

Each system is required to have access, through its headquarters library, to a minimum of 100,000 volumes and add annually not less than 4,000 titles, not previously held within the system.

According to the Rules and Regulations for Illinois Library Systems (See December 1975 *Illinois Libraries*), systems are required to have ". . . a unified means of location of the total holdings of the libraries which are designed as systems headquarters units," and ". . . shall provide an approved means of locating all materials added by the participating libraries of the system."

Because of the diversity within the systems, each has devised a particular method to carry out these requirements. The important point is that material purchased within a system is accessible to all citizens served in that system through various procedures.

Another important aspect of the systems is reciprocal borrowing. A person holding a valid borrower's card at one of the participating libraries in a system may borrow library materials directly from any other participating library without using interlibrary loan mechanics and on the same basis as services given to the residents of the lending library.

A public library may join a system by applying for membership under the 1965 Systems Act. The application must be approved by the governing board of the system and the State Librarian. Upon approval, ". . . the library submitting the application shall become a participating library in such system and shall have the same rights, duties, and privileges as other libraries participating therein." The System Act continued ". . . the board of library directors or trustees of any public library that is a member of any library system shall retain all powers specified by law."

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[*] Ten of these libraries have never joined a system. The remaining other library belonged to a system but has withdrawn.

Systems are ". . . governed by a board of directors numbering at least 5 and no more than 15 persons to be selected from the governing boards of participating libraries.

System membership is voluntary in that no library is forced to join a system or once a member, remain indefinitely.

The above is a simplified description of systems and their public library members. However, it shows some key issues that involve interlibrary cooperation as it was applied to expansion of the systems to include nonpublic libraries. Many basic concepts involved in system-public library member relationships were used in this expansion. Some of these concepts were: voluntary membership and withdrawal, commitment to cooperate and reciprocal borrowing whenever possible, and retention of local autonomy.

Affiliate Libraries

Nonpublic libraries are called affiliates of the systems and that term will be used liberally in future sections. Affiliate libraries are academic, special, and school libraries signing a memorandum of agreement with the State Library and/or library system committing themselves to cooperation. Affiliate libraries have access to interlibrary loan and some reference service from ILLINET plus other services which may be provided by systems.

Librarians from affiliate libraries serve on various library committees within systems. In a few instances, such as Illinois Valley Library and Rolling Prairie Library Systems, affiliate librarians serve ex officio on the system boards, but do not have a vote. This is one area of concern brought out in the panel discussion at the System Director's and President's meeting in January 1975.

How ILLINET Works

Different types of libraries have been working together for years to provide information to users. In most cases, it depends upon the personality of the director of the library and his or her administration. Informal arrangements prevail. Many persons who work in institutions served by libraries — academic, special, school — have had access to resources from other libraries through their local public library. Academic, special, and school librarians, as citizens of a local public library unit, have borrowed materials for themselves and/or for their own clientele. In many cases, they have referred them to the local library if they were unable to answer their question. Or, they have used the ALA Interlibrary Loan Code and forms to borrow materials. This latter procedure is time-consuming and restrictive in that loans under the ALA Interlibrary Loan Code may be requested only under the rigid procedures such as "Requests for individuals with academic affiliations should be limited to those materials needed for faculty and staff research, and the thesis and dissertation graduate students."

In January of 1973, academic libraries were invited to join ILLINET as affiliate members, followed by special libraries in 1974 and school libraries in 1975. Further information on how this evolved is described in subsequent sections.

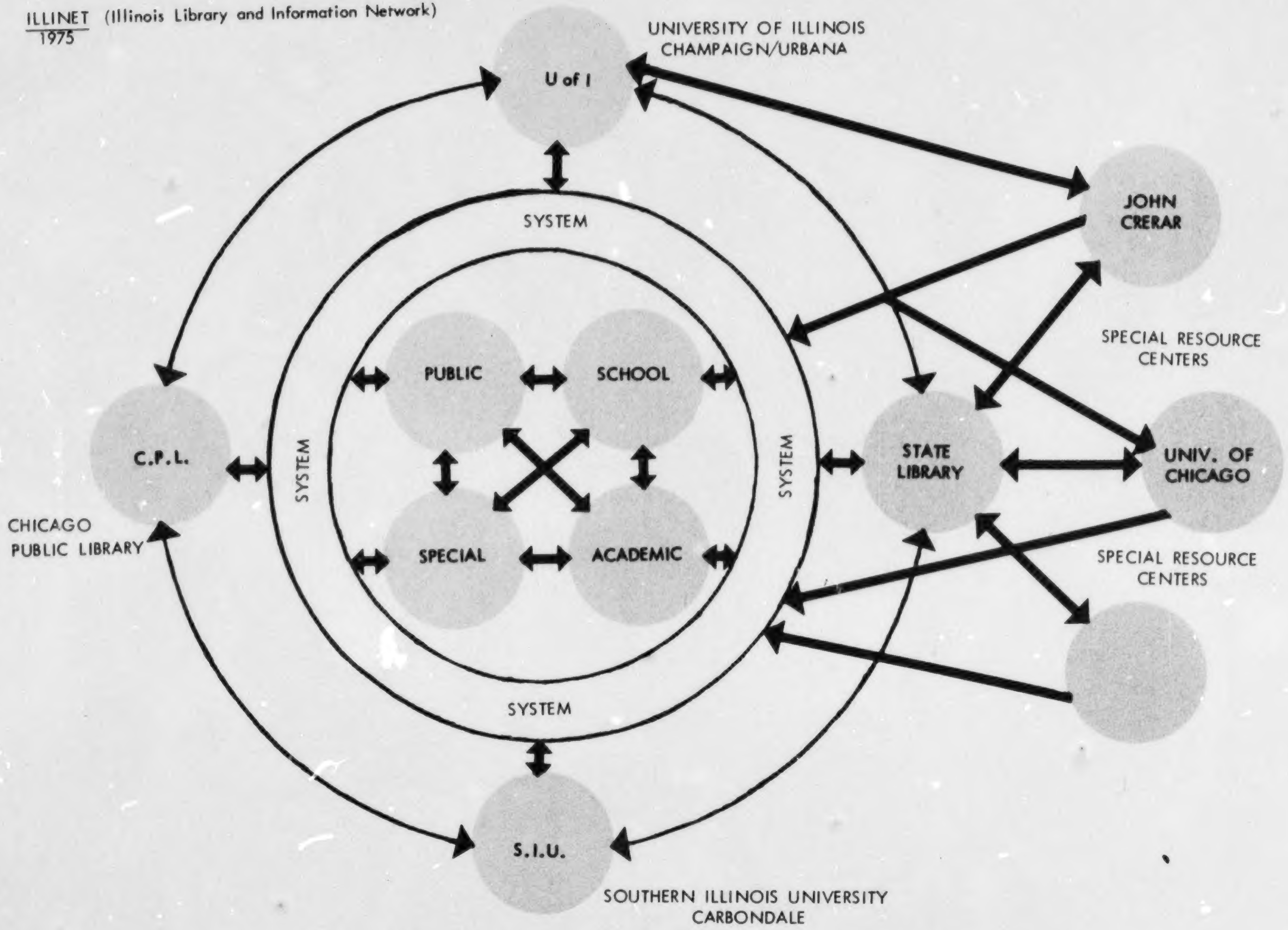
Basically, ILLINET can be described as a hierarchical network with four levels: (1) local libraries — public, academic, special, and school; (2) eighteen library systems (primarily responsible for a geographic region with some systems maintaining special subject strengths); (3) four Research and Reference Centers — one special library (the Illinois State Library); academic libraries (University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana and Southern Illinois University at Carbondale); and one public library (Chicago Public Library); (4) Special Resource Centers (John Crerar Library and the University of Chicago).

Requests are initiated at a patron's primary or local level library and if the local library cannot fill them, they are routed upward in the network through the various levels. The following diagram illustrates the structure of the Illinois Interlibrary Loan and Information Network.

Local Level

Usually a local library will forward a request directly to the system headquarters. In some instances, depending upon the local interlibrary cooperative arrangements, one library may check with another. This may involve only one type of library or different types. Special libraries have a strong affinity for checking with other special libraries for needed information. Academic libraries often make arrangements with other academic libraries for joint reciprocal borrowing for students and faculty. School libraries usually check with public libraries or refer their users to the public library. In some communities, again depending upon the degree of cooperation, all four libraries may be checking with each other before going out-

ILLINET (Illinois Library and Information Network)
1975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CARBONDALE

side the immediate area. Of course, everyone in a school, academic, or special library can use the local library if they live in the library community or pay a nonresident fee.

System Level

Most systems have teletypewriters, however, some have worked joint agreements with adjoining academic libraries to use their teletype facilities to enter requests into the network. For example, only twelve systems actually have teletypewriters. Shawnee Library System is near Carbondale and so searches the SIU Research and Reference Center directly and leaves unfilled requests with the Interlibrary Loan Staff to forward to other centers. Both Lewis and Clark Library System and Kaskaskia Library System contract with Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville for searching that university's collection and filling requests. In addition, SIU/E then transmits the unfilled requests into the network. Two other systems use ALA Interlibrary Loan forms and mail requests directly to centers.

Some of the systems have developed specific subject strengths. For example, Shawnee Library System has strength in genealogy whereas Great River Library System has strong collections in the Missouri River history. Systems do borrow from one another on a lateral basis. No central statistics are kept though they are available from the systems should they be needed. It should be noted that there has been an increase in recent years of intersystem borrowing as the network has developed.

Systems receive requests in various ways from their members — mail, telephone, and daily delivery. Systems have the option of going to any of the four Research and Reference Centers first and then having a request referred to other centers and only receiving the request back when it is filled or when it has been to all centers and not filled. Previously, systems had to send requests to their nearest Research and Reference Centers, but analysis showed that this was counter productive and the practice was abandoned.

This change was augmented by the microfilming of the Illinois State Library Catalog and the distribution of it on 16mm microfilm to each system. This microfilm catalog, or IMAC (Illinois Microfilm Automated Catalog) as it is called, is updated quarterly. Print-outs are sent directly to the State Library and searched on the shelves resulting in 24 hour turnabout time when all systems are "go" (that is, all staff is present, print-out legible, etc.). In addition to IMAC, each system has now a "book history" on microfiche of the State Library's new book acquisitions through the Baker-Taylor Automated System (BATAB). The book history is sent to the systems on a monthly basis indicating what has arrived and available for loan but may not be found in the IMAC until the next quarterly supplement.

In addition to the above, the State Library has recently microfilmed the 1974 issue of University of Illinois Union List of Serials and deposited a set of the microfilm in each system. A union list of serials held by libraries in Springfield has also been distributed to the systems by the State Library.

All systems have had a copy of the University of Illinois Card Catalog on microfilm as of 1968. An updated copy of the University of Illinois microcatalog (as of December 1974) will be available to the systems in the fall of 1975. The University of Illinois Library shelflist is also being filmed and will be placed in all systems.

Following completion of the University of Illinois microcatalog refilming, the card catalog of the Southern Illinois University at Carbondale will be microfilmed using the same techniques and placed in the systems.

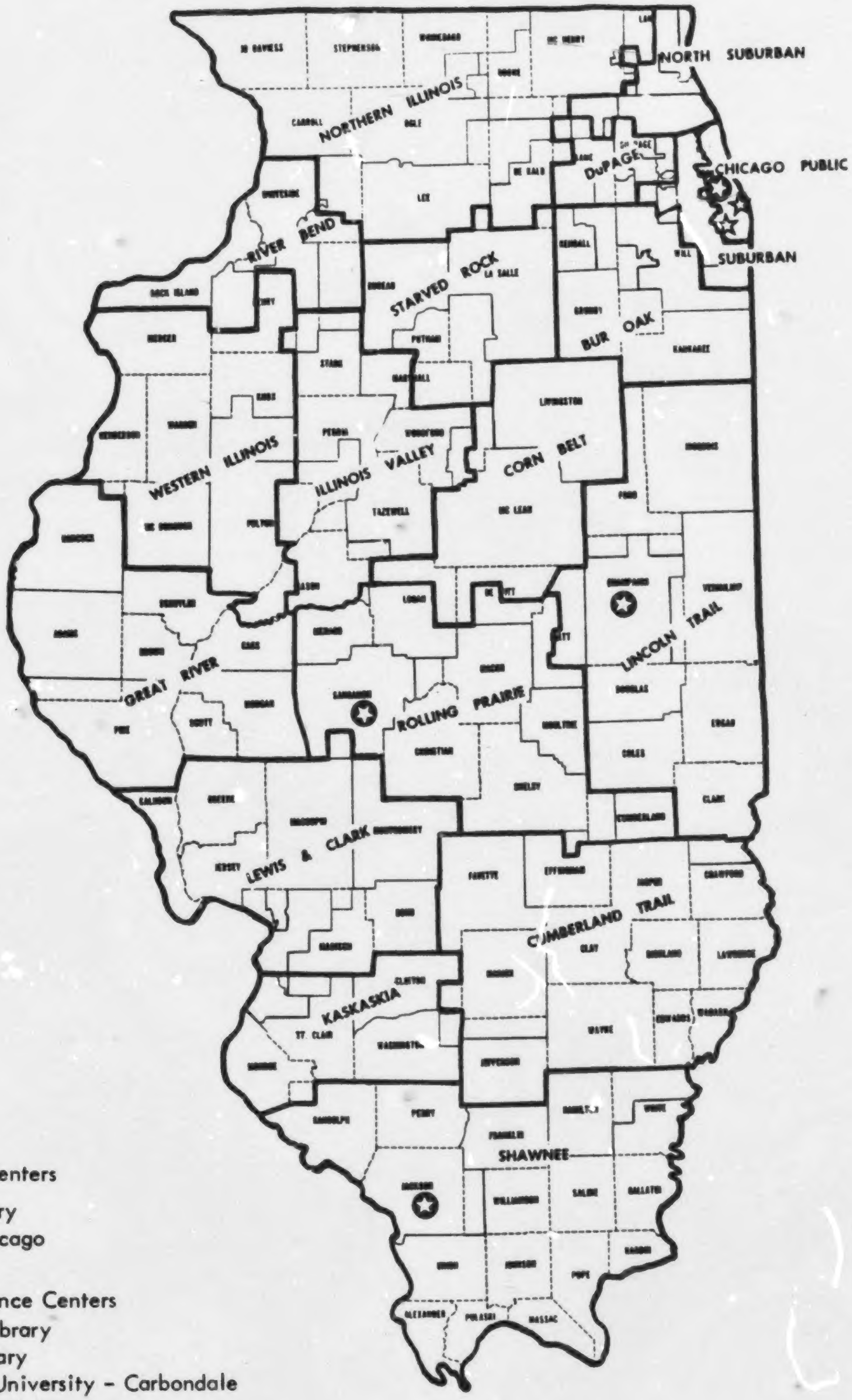
This array of bibliographic searching tools has been provided by the State Library using L.S.C.A. funds in order to speed up the search and location of a desired item and eliminate time-consuming searching beyond the system.

The systems are natural regional bibliographic centers for the local libraries to access to determine the location of desired books or periodicals. Once located, a request can be initiated via teletypewriter and usually within 24-48 hours, a majority of the requests will have been received. Time varies according to many variables such as time of year, volume received, geographical area of state, etc.

Systems have developed highly trained staff to handle interlibrary loan and information requests, making their services even more desirable to local libraries of all types. A current, complete description of system activities may be found in the December 1974 issue of *Illinois Libraries*.

Research and Reference Centers

The four major Research and Reference Centers serve as backup to the systems and local libraries. All four R & R Centers have staffs responsible for receiving and processing ILLINET requests. The R & R Cen-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MC HENRY
NORTH SUBURBAN
NORTHERN ILLINOIS
CARROLL
OGLE
DE KALB
DuPAGE
CHICAGO PUBLIC
LEE
RIVER BEND
SUBURBAN
WILL
KENDALL
ROCK ISLAND
BUREAU
STARVED ROCK
LA SALLE
GRUNDY
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PUTNAM
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HANCOCK
MC DONOUGH
FULTON
TAZEWELL
MC LEAN
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WILLIAMSON
SALINE
GALLATIN
UNION
JOHNSON
POPE
HARDIN
ALEXANDER
PULASKI
MASSAC

☆ Special Resource Centers

John Crerar Library
University of Chicago

✪ Research and Reference Centers

Chicago Public Library
Illinois State Library
Southern Illinois University - Carbondale
University of Illinois

ters are funded by appropriation from the Illinois General Assembly. Each R & R Center received a basic grant of $40,000 for staff and materials and an additional fee per request searched and per title sent. The present fee is $1.10 per item searched and $2.20 per item filled or sent. An exception to this fee structure is the University of Illinois which received $1.35 per item searched. This difference exists because of the difficulty in searching the card catalog at the university.

The Research and Reference Centers essentially provide the following services:

1. access to over 14 million volumes,
2. interlibrary loan of books, government documents and maps,
3. periodicals — copying of first 10 pages free of charge (ISL supplies first 25 pages free of charge),
4. verification and search of special indexes by professional librarians,
5. priority handling of requests over non-network libraries,
6. information requests,
7. bibliographic location for titles not available in the network,
8. referral to John Crerar Library and the University of Chicago as special resource centers,
9. direct access to Research and Reference Centers, in special circumstances.

Illinois State Library

As the special library in Springfield for Illinois State Government and as a Federal Regional Depository and a complete depository for Illinois documents, the State Library has over 1,781,411 items with an in depth collection in the field of government. In addition to being a Federal Regional Depository, the State Library is a full subscriber to the Library of Congress' document expediting project. A special effort is made to acquire other non-depository publications including a subscription to all federal news releases. The staffs in Reference and Circulation work closely together in receiving and filling requests from both state government and library systems. Because of the Illinois Microfilm Automated Catalog (IMAC), which is updated quarterly, the State Library receives the greatest bulk of requests from systems compared to the other Research and Reference Centers. The fact that ten reference librarians, some of whom are subject specialists, are available also makes it the logical first choice for information requests. Information requests that cannot be filled from the State Library's collection are forwarded to other R & R Centers, usually the University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana.

The Illinois State Library provides many special services as a Research and Reference Center. The following are some but not by any means all of these services:

—A location search service for titles through the National Union Catalog, pre-1956 imprints (Mansell). The State Library will provide a location if possible and will forward the requests to the Library of Congress if a library desires such service. LC requires this search before handling a location request.

—Circulation of films and recordings.

—A computer bill tracing service of bill status within the Illinois General Assembly.

—A microfiche book history of current acquisitions received. This item is distributed monthly to the systems.

—A microfilmed copy of the State Library's federal documents shelflist distributed to systems.

—A microfilmed union list of serials of the State Library which has been distributed to the systems.

—A census project on microfiche distributed to systems and containing the 1970 census of population — housing for Illinois, Accounts 1-5 including the special MCD/ED Fifth Count.

The State Library is involved in several computer based projects. One of these projects is a computer based circulation control system with potential interconnections with the library systems. Another project is the Illinois/OCLC Bibliographic Data Base and Shared Cataloging Project. Center staff have been using the OCLC Data Base for verification and location of interlibrary loan requests.

The Illinois State Library will continue to provide for more and better access to the resources of Illinois for the library user. In addition, the State Library continues to work toward the development of multitype library systems in Illinois through its various projects and services.

University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana

This R & R Center is the largest state university in the nation with over five million volumes. It has a special Research and Reference Center Office. The primary focus of this office is the handling of all interlibrary loan requests received from within Illinois.

Another office exists for handling interlibrary loan requests from outside Illinois.

The University of Illinois receives many of the academic requests, either directly in the case of faculty, or referred by systems in the case of undergraduates. However, the State Library's IMAC is usually checked first.

The university library staff is extremely cooperative as a Research and Reference Center. They assist the R & R Center staff in answering questions whenever possible, though most of the work is done by the center staff. In a few instances the center staff has referred requests to faculty members, who have enjoyed answering a particularly difficult question that cannot easily be answered with materials.

In addition to the above special service, any item that is not found on an initial search receives close attention, and through various verification tools, is many times found under other entries that the one given on the original request. An item which is not in the collection and should be is ordered as it's available.

The University of Illinois card catalog was microfilmed in 1967 and distributed to the library systems. Though out-of-date, it is useful to many systems, not only to request older items from the university, but to check for verification and other bibliographic searching. The card catalog is now being re-microfilmed through December 1974. This microcatalog will be distributed again to the systems and also be available for purchase to large academic libraries. Titles after 1974 will be available through the Illinois/Ohio College Library Center Project in which the university library is inputting its cataloging to a central data base.

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

This R & R Center, being located in southern Illinois, does not receive the bulk of requests that other centers receive. The Interlibrary Loan Office handles all interlibrary loan requests received at SIU/C, both within and from outside Illinois. Departmental librarians readily assist the interlibrary loan staff in filling both title and information requests, when necessary. The total library staff is extremely cooperative and helpful toward ILLINET. In fact, the university library has a long history of cooperating with libraries in Southern Illinois. At one time, it housed the Shawnee Library System headquarters and still maintains the teletypewriter for the system to access other R & R Centers. System staff regularly check the university library collection to fill requests.

SIU/C has a book catalog available that the R & R Centers and systems can purchase for easier identification of items in the collection. However, plans are underway to microfilm the SIU/C card catalog instead of updating the book catalog. The method will be similar to the project involving the University of Illinois. Since SIU/C is also a participant in the Illinois/OCLC Shared Cataloging Project, its input into the data base will be available to other libraries. The combination of the microcatalog and OCLC's data base will provide almost complete access to the collections of this Research and Reference Center. SIU has 1,731,571 volumes.

Chicago Public Library

The Chicago Public Library serves as both a consolidated library system under the Illinois Library Systems Act of 1965 and as a Research and Reference Center. In its role as a system with 5,547,687 volumes, it serves the needs of the central library patrons, the branch libraries and the special and academic libraries in the system area. As a major public library, many "public library type" requests are sent to the library from systems and referred to it by other Research and Reference Centers. Reorganization is now underway in virtually all of the library, including the interlibrary loan function. Additional staff positions are being made possible so that the Chicago Public Library can better fulfill its role as a Research and Reference Center and a system. A study underway by the Library Research Center at the University of Illinois; a workshop held for systems, public libraries, and affiliate libraries; and a new position on the staff to work with affiliate members of the system, promises to improve this center's performance as an integral part of ILLINET.

The staffs of the Research and Reference Centers and the Special Resource Centers meet regularly during the year to discuss mutual problems, plan workshops with systems, and review policies and procedures. The June 1976 issue of *Illinois Libraries* will be devoted to the Research and Reference Centers and Special Resource Centers in ILLINET.

expanding illinet . . .
real movement toward a multitype library network

Academic Libraries and ILLINET

Because academic libraries were the first of the nonpublic libraries invited to join the network, various assumptions and decisions were made to begin the expansion of the network to the academic institutions in January 1973. These assumptions were necessary because this approach was experimental with no previous experience to rely upon and uncertainty as to how the service could and would be utilized. So interlibrary loan was established as the initial service offered with network expansion. Information or reference requests were excluded.

The number and type of potential academic library affiliates varied from one to fifty-one among the eighteen library systems. Private and public academic institutions were included from the beginning of the expansion process.

The following Memorandum of Agreement was developed for signature by the academic institutions and the Illinois State Library. This agreement took the place of the legal application a public library filled out when applying for system membership.

Agreement

I. The Academic Institution below agrees not to reduce the total library budget below the 1971-72 level, the 1972-73 level, or an average of the two year's level, whichever is lowest.

II. The Academic Institution below agrees not to reduce the library materials budget below the 1971-72 level, the 1972-73 level, or an average of the two year's levels, whichever is lowest.

III. The Academic Library agrees to honor the Illinois Regional Interlibrary Loan Code (copy appended) and understands the library will not be utilized in network activities except by local consent and as a supplementary source.

IV. The Academic Library agrees to provide interlibrary loan data on forms provided by the Illinois State Library for use in the evaluation of the project.

V. The Academic Library agrees to limit access to the network to those individuals whose requests do not fall within the confines of the National Interlibrary Loan Code as defined by the Research and Reference Centers.

VI. The Illinois State Library and the Illinois Research Centers agree to provide access to their collections to the below named Academic Library for the purpose of interlibrary loan.

SIGNED

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY

(Librarian's name and title)

Alphonse F. Trezza,
Director

(Institutional officer's name and title)

(Institution's name)

(Library's name and address)

Academic libraries became "affiliate" members of systems with the signing of the agreement. Systems were free to offer any services they wished, but only interlibrary loan (books and photocopies) for undergraduate students was to be available from the systems and Research and Reference Centers collections.

Systems involved their academic library affiliate members in system activities in different ways. This, in large part, was because of the wide diversity of staff, collections, and services among the systems.

Requests for undergraduate students from academic institutions under 200,000 volumes were sent to systems for handling. Requests were filled from system and member public library collections. If unable to fill a request, a system would refer an undergraduate's request to one of the four Research and Reference Centers, where, hopefully, it would be filled.

Faculty and graduate students with an approved thesis from an academic institution *under* 200,000 volumes could have their requests sent directly to the Research and Reference Centers. In some cases, systems were willing to handle *all* requests, including faculty, for an academic library. This was an additional service from the system and benefitted the academic library by more efficient handling of requests. Usually, these systems used the teletypewriters to access the Research and Reference Centers. Sometimes, requests for faculty members were filled from system collections.

Some systems with daily delivery and pickup services at their member public libraries offered to drop off material for an academic library at their nearest public library. This saved time in mailing and books could be returned the same way.

The fact that each system headquarters had copies of the State Library's card catalog on microfilm (updated quarterly) and the University of Illinois at Champaign catalog on microfilm (through 1968) was an especially appealing network service. Requests, if located in the catalogs, could be sent directly to the holding Research and Reference Center, thereby holding down search time.

Academic libraries with a collection of 200,000 volumes or *over* could submit requests for undergraduate students directly to Research and Reference Centers. It was felt system collections would be less likely to be able to satisfy requests from these libraries. Research and Reference Centers were reimbursed for searching and filling requests for undergraduate students sent directly to them.

Relations with systems varied according to makeup of system staff. Some systems invited academic libraries who were affiliates to take part in system activities such as workshops, meetings of librarians from member libraries. Some sent their system newsletter to their affiliates and some did not.

By August 1973, 62 percent of a potential 151 Illinois academic libraries had joined the network. However, in mid-1974, discussions took place with academic librarians who had still not joined the network. Several problems were identified as stumbling blocks, the major one being the Memorandum of Agreement's requirement that an institution agree not to reduce its library and material budget below a certain level for purposes of belonging to the network. This "maintenance of effort" clause assured the State Library and the systems of the academic institutions' continued budgeting for library purposes even with affiliate membership in the network.

Another problem was the discrimination in handling faculty and graduate student requests. Undergraduate students were receiving better treatment at the Research and Reference Centers such as savings on photocopy charges, referral from one Research and Reference Center to another, verification of requests extra special handling in some cases, etc.

Faculty and graduate student requests were handled as all ALA interlibrary loan requests — card catalog checked, book retrieved, and mailed if available. Photocopies were charged at the prevailing rate of the institution. The Research and Reference Centers were not reimbursed for handling these requests or allowed to treat them as other network requests.

The Research and Reference Center Committee, comprised of the directors of the four Research and Reference Centers, at their meeting in October 1974, agreed to the following changes in the network affecting academic libraries:

1. A revised Memorandum of Agreement was issued to be used with additional academic libraries who wished to join the network.

Memorandum of Agreement

I. Recognizing that the Illinois Library Network is intended to be a supplementary library resource, the academic institution below understands that it is expected to meet current, ongoing library needs from its own resources.

II. The academic library below agrees to honor the Illinois Regional Interlibrary Loan Code (copy appended) and understands that the academic library will not be utilized in network activities except by local consent and as a supplementary source.

III. The academic library below agrees to provide interlibrary loan data on forms provided by the Illinois State Library for use in the evaluation of the project.

IV. The Illinois State Library and the Illinois Research and Reference Centers agree to provide access to their collections to the below-named academic library for the purpose of interlibrary loan.

V. Each party reserves the right to cancel this Agreement upon written notice to the other parties to the Agreement.

SIGNED

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY

____

KATHRYN J. GESTERFIELD
Acting Director (Date)

SIGNED

____
(Librarian's name and title)(Date)

____
(Institutional Officer's name and title)

____
(Institution's name)

____
(Library's Name and Address)

2. Requests from faculty and graduate students with approved thesis topics would be treated in the same manner as undergraduates and the Research and Reference Centers would be reimbursed for searches and fills. No changes in present procedures used by academic libraries in sending requests to systems and/or Research and Reference Centers would be necessary.
3. Experimentally, information requests from academic libraries would be accepted by the State Library if system staff attempted to fill them first. A very low volume was expected.

These changes seemed to remove some objections and more academic libraries joined the network. Many academic libraries *under* 200,000 volumes preferred to continue sending faculty requests through the system.

It is interesting to note that several academic libraries, usually *over* 200,000 volumes, have decided not to borrow for undergraduate students for a variety of reasons — lack of staff to handle the volume being the most quoted reason. This is their decision but it does potentially deny available services to a significant portion of academic library users.

In analyzing undergraduate student requests received in the network during 1973-74, it was noted that systems were filling 30 percent of the requests and Research and Reference Centers were filling an additional 45 percent for a total 75 percent fill rate.

In retrospect, academic libraries involvement in ILLINET has been favorable leading to strengthening interlibrary cooperation activities at the local and system level.

It is interesting to note that many academic libraries feared network membership because they might be called upon to loan an item. Even though the Illinois Interlibrary Loan Code (see below) protects both the borrower and lender, this remained a fear. However, now after experience in the network and with systems, academic libraries are asking what they can give to others. I think we have come a long way toward eliminating the fear of academic librarians that material loaned to other libraries may be wanted by faculty or others. In our experience, this has not been a problem, even with the two large academic Research and Reference Centers, University of Illinois at Champaign and Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. Professional judgment in the borrowing and lending of materials seems to work rather than a crying about "what might happen if. . . ."

Interlibrary Loan Code for Illinois

This code is an agreement adopted by the Reference and Research Libraries and the Illinois Library Systems on 1 May 1971, to govern interlibrary lending. Although correlated with the American Library Association National Interlibrary Loan Code, 1968, (adopted by the Reference Service Division, acting for the American Library Association on June 27, 1968) this code is intended to promote a more liberalized interlibrary loan policy among the libraries adopting it. It is based on the premise that lending among libraries for the use of an individual in Illinois is in the public interest and should be encouraged. However, liberal interlibrary lending should be no substitute for the development of adequate collections based on the needs of the service areas represented, in libraries and library systems.

The American Library Association has published a procedures manual suggested for use in implementing the national code; libraries requesting materials on loan under the provisions of this code are urged to follow the recommendations of the manual.

I. Definition
   1. Interlibrary loans are transactions in which library materials are made available by one library to another; for the purposes of this code they also include the provision of copies as substitutes for loans of the original materials.

II. Purpose
   1. Since it is increasingly evident that it is impossible for any one library to be self-sufficient, and in the belief that the furtherance of knowledge is in the general interest, interlibrary borrowing and lending is regarded by the libraries subscribing to this agreement as essential to library service.

III. Responsibility of Lending Libraries
   1. Lending libraries have the responsibility of informing borrowing libraries of any failure to observe the provisions of this code, and, if necessary, may invoke the provisions stated in Sec. XII.
   2. Lending libraries will practice as liberal and unrestrictive a policy as is possible in interlibrary loans, with due consideration to the interests of their primary clientele.

IV. Responsibility of Borrowing Libraries
   1. It is recognized that interlibrary lending does not relieve any library of the responsibility of developing its own collection. Each library will provide the resources to meet the ordinary study, educational, instructional, informational, and research needs of its users. Requests to borrow from other libraries will be limited to those items which the library might not be expected to own. No library should depend upon another to supply the normal needs of its clientele except under special agreement for such service.
   2. Borrowing libraries will make every effort to exhaust their own resources before resorting to interlibrary loans.
   3. Borrowing libraries will screen carefully all applications for loans, rejecting those

which do not conform to this code. (See also Art. VII, Conditions of Loans; Art. IX, Form of Request.)

V. Scope

1. Any type of library material needed for the purposes of study, instruction, information, or research, may be requested on loan or in photocopy from another library. The lending library has the privilege of deciding in each case whether a particular item should or should not be provided, and whether the original or a copy should be sent. These decisions should be determined by the nature of the material or its physical condition, the degree of active demand for the material requested (or other reasons specifically indicated in this agreement).
2. Under the terms of this agreement it is permissible to request on interlibrary loan:
   a. Materials collected in specialized subject fields and in special nonrestricted collections;
   b. Materials collected under special acquisitions agreements;
   c. Materials bought under special grant or other programs intended to promote economical use of the total resources of the area;
   d. Reference materials whenever lending might not hinder the service of the lending library.
3. Under the terms of this agreement, borrowing libraries will not, *ordinarily* request:
   a. Books in current and/or recurring demand;
   b. Bulky or fragile materials;
   c. Rare materials;
   d. A large number of titles for one person at any one time;
   e. Duplicates of titles already owned;
   f. Materials which can be copied cheaply;
   g. Materials for class, reserve, or other group use.

VI. Expenses

1. The borrowing library should be prepared to assume any costs charged by the lending library as agreed upon in this code. If the charges are more than nominal, and not authorized beforehand by the borrowing library, the lending library will inform the requesting library and obtain authorization to proceed with the transaction. Borrowing libraries should attempt to anticipate charges and authorize them on the initial request.
2. In the interests of efficiency the lending library will absorb nominal costs for:
   a. Postage and insurance one way;
   b. Photocopying up to ten exposures.

VII. Conditions of Loans

1. The borrowing library will honor any limitations on use imposed by the lending library.
2. Unless specifically forbidden by the lending library, it is assumed that copying is permitted, provided that it is in accordance with copyright law and ALA policy and further, provided no damage to the original volume will result.
3. The borrowing library is responsible for returning loans promptly and in good condition.
4. The safety of borrowed materials is the responsibility of the borrowing library. The borrowing library will meet all costs of repair or replacement in accordance with the preference of the lending library.

VIII. Placement of Requests

1. Requests should be routed from the local library to the system. If the requests cannot be filled within the system, they should be routed to the Reference and Research Centers.
2. Every effort will be made at the system level to locate materials through available local, state, and regional union catalogs, book catalogs, and union lists.
3. Requests may be made by mail, or transmitted by special or regularly scheduled messenger service, using the standard ALA form or the ALA photoduplication form (or a mutually acceptable form), or by teletype, using a format based on the standard form.
4. No library will lend directly to an individual on an interlibrary loan basis, except by mutual agreement between the borrowing and the lending libraries.

IX. Form of Request

1. Materials requested must be described as completely and accurately as possible, following accepted bibliographic practice.
2. All items requested shall be verified in

standard bibliographic tools and sources of verification cited. When the item requested cannot be verified, the statement "cannot verify" shall be indicated, and complete information as to source of reference furnished.

3. If verification is disregarded, or the bibliographic data is incorrect, and unless special agreement otherwise provides, the lending library may return the request unfilled without special effort to identify the reference.
4. All requests and shipments shall be conspicuously labeled "Interlibrary Loan."

X. Duration of Loan

1. Unless otherwise specified by the lending library, the duration of the loan shall be calculated as the time the item is to be in the borrowing library, disregarding the time spent in transit. The period of loan shall be that ordinarily extended by the lending library.
2. Renewal requests shall be kept to a minimum. The renewal request shall be sent in time to reach the lending library before the due date. The lending library should respond to renewal requests promptly; if it does not, it will be assumed that renewal for the same period as the original loan is granted.
3. The loan period specified by the lending library should be appropriate to the type of material.
4. The borrowing library is responsible for returning interlibrary loans promptly and in good condition.
5. Material on loan is subject to recall at any time and the borrowing library shall comply promptly.

XI. Notification and Acknowledgement

1. The lending library shall notify the borrowing library promptly whether or not the material is being sent; if the material cannot be supplied, the lending library shall state the reason.
2. Except in the case of very valuable shipments, no acknowledgement of receipt is necessary. If there is undue delay in receipt of shipments, the borrowing library shall notify the lending library so that a search may be initiated.

XII. Violation of the Code

1. Continued disregard of the provisions of this code shall be sufficient reason for suspension of borrowing privileges.

Special Libraries and ILLINET

ILLINET continued its expansion by inviting special libraries to join the network in 1973, following the successful experience with academic libraries. However, procedures were changed somewhat to take advantage of the previous experience with academic libraries and the distribution of special libraries throughout the state. For example, in 1972 one hundred and fifty-four academic libraries were located in the state. Each system had one or more academic libraries with the Chicago Public Library having about one-third. Special libraries, on the other hand, are distributed very unevenly with 58 percent in the Chicago Public Library System and 28 percent in four other systems. One system had no special libraries identified and four systems identified only one special library in their area.

Special libraries exist in both public and private organizations. They are very highly intensive service oriented libraries with clienteles that demand immediate response in most cases. This has made it necessary for special libraries to search out special resources and share their resources with other special libraries. Many of their requests require specific or technical materials or information, not commonly found in public library collections. Various informal cooperative arrangements exist between special libraries.

The expansion of the network was to improve interlibrary cooperation and encourage reciprocal borrowing from various types of libraries in local areas. Special libraries do not tend to have general collections and public libraries and their systems did not tend to have specific and highly technical collections. It did seem logical that the two types of collections would complement one another and therefore be a fair *quid pro quo.*

A list of identified special libraries was prepared by the State Library, arranged by systems, and given to the systems for their use in network expansion. It was noted that the list was not definitive, but listed 368 special libraries, the majority of which were in the city of Chicago.

Prior to implementation of the expansion, input was received from the Illinois Chapter of the Special Library Association, as well as system directors and the State Library Advisory Committee. Systems were encouraged to make exploratory efforts to contact special libraries about affiliation and many did so.

Criteria for helping systems identify special libraries was developed with the assistance of special librarians. Because of the nature of special libraries in organizations and institutions, the criteria was purposely flexible. The following criteria was used:

Criteria for Identifying Special Libraries

1. A special library is a library administered by and in behalf of an organized group which may be a business firm; a professional, scientific, or trade association; or a government, hospital, or other nonprofit institution.
   A. The collection is located in a central place and is of significant size in relation to the functions of the body which it serves.
   B. There is meaningful bibliographic organization and control over circulation.
   C. There is identifiable library staff with fixed responsibilities and functions.
2. The library's primary purpose is to supply information to its clientele. Generally the library is a part of a larger organization and its services are determined by the objectives of the sponsor and the collection of the library is delimited by the subject areas of particular interest to the sponsor.
3. The function of the librarian and his staff is to interpret the body of literature in the collection and to provide a broad range of services and resources for the clientele.

A memorandum of agreement was developed committing the special library to cooperation and to following the Illinois Interlibrary Loan Code.

Memorandum of Agreement
with the ______________ Library System and
The Illinois State Library

Agreement

I. Recognizing that network service is intended to be a supplementary library resource, the special library below understands that it is expected to meet current, ongoing library needs from its own resources.
II. The special library below agrees to honor the Illinois Regional Interlibrary Loan Code (copy appended) and understands that the special library will not be utilized in network activities except by local consent and as a supplementary source.
III. The special library agrees to provide interlibrary loan data on forms provided by the Illinois State Library for use in the evaluation of the project.
IV. The below-named system agrees to provide access to the collections of the Illinois Library Network to the below-named special library for the purpose of interlibrary loan.
V. The Illinois State Library and the Illinois Research and Reference Centers agree to provide access to their collections to the below-named special library for the purpose of interlibrary loan.
VI. Each party reserves the right to cancel this agreement upon written justification to the other involved parties.

SIGNED______________

SYSTEM	SPECIAL LIBRARY
______________ System	______________ (Librarian's Name and Title)
______________ (System Director's Name)	______________ (Library's Name)
ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY	
______________ Alphonse F. Trezza, Director	______________ (Institution's Name)
	______________ (Institution's Address)

Because of the number of special libraries and the long-range plan of developing multitype library systems, the special libraries were required to submit their requests to systems as their access point to the Research and Reference Centers. The fact that 58 percent of the special libraries were in Chicago Public Library System which also serves as a Research and Reference Center made referral of requests possible to other centers.

The number of special libraries joining ILLINET during the first few months was very small. A meeting was held in Chicago in January 1974, by the Illinois Chapter of the Illinois Special Library Association. The topic was "Special Libraries as Affiliate Members of Library Systems." The panel consisted of the Director of the Suburban Library System, Les Stoffel, and the Interlibrary Loan Librarians from the two Research and Reference Centers, Mrs. Elaine Albright from the University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana and Mrs. Sylvia Arrigoni from the Chicago Public Library.

Procedures for using the network were described and questions answered concerning various policies. However, by March 1974, only 12 percent of the identified libraries had joined the network. By far the largest majority, 88 percent of the special libraries had not joined the network and this was a growing disappointment.

Several conversations with special librarians indicated that though they might see some benefit in accessing the Research and Reference Centers, they could not see a benefit in having to join the Chicago Public Library System in order to do so.

It is readily acknowledged by the Chicago Public Library System that it had not actively pursued a policy of cooperation with these special libraries for a number of reasons, the major one being the lack of personnel assigned to that particular task.

It was determined that, on the whole, special libraries accessing the network through the systems was desirable and in the long run would pay off in benefits to all libraries and users concerned. However, there needed to be a recognition of the special and unique mission of a special library which required it to produce in some instances, answers within hours for users.

The Research and Reference Center Directors, meeting in October 1974, revised the network procedures concerning special libraries and their access to Research and Reference Centers.

Procedures for Special Libraries Access to ILLINET

1. Access point for special libraries will be through one of the eighteen library systems. However, if the request is in the subject field represented by the special library carrying out its primary purpose of supplying information to its clientele, and *all local resources have been exhausted*, the special library may access directly any one of the four Research and Reference Centers.

   The procedure for this will be a letter from the system to the Library Cooperation Consultant at the State Library indicating agreement by both the system and special library. If this access route is chosen, the request must indicate verification or that it cannot be verified in available tools and the Illinois Interlibrary Loan Code should be followed.

   Requests for general information should continue to be routed through library systems. Judgment will be called for and only highly specialized or technical information will ordinarily, in the opinion of the R & R Centers, be involved. Should general information be requested, the kind normally thought to be available through systems and their collection, the request will be returned for proper routing. This action will also be taken in the case of repeated improper verification.
2. The system will forward to the State Library one copy of the agreement which it executes with each special library in its area.
3. Immediately following the State Library's acknowledgement of receipt, the special library will be eligible for network interlibrary loan service.
4. While all the Research and Reference Centers will provide interlibrary loan service, the State Library only will provide reference service, if necessary. The systems are free to offer any additional system services they desire.
5. All referrals to John Crerar Library from the Illinois Library Network will be *only* through the State Library or the University of Illinois at Champaign. These two R & R Centers will decide whether a request should be sent to Crerar and will so notify the requesting library or system. John Crerar Library is considered a *Special Resource Library of Last Resort*.
6. The systems, the special libraries, and the R & R Centers will keep separate statistics on this program for the State Library.

Continuous conversations and activity on the part of systems with special librarians have increased the number of special libraries joining ILLINET. In May 1975, 108 special libraries had joined ILLINET, which is approximately 30 percent of the potential members.

The Chicago Public Library is taking part in the Interlibrary Cooperation Project and has hired a consultant, whose chief aim will be to achieve 100 percent affiliation of all special libraries in the city. This consultant will work will the affiliate members, explaining policies and procedures and also suggesting needed changes in the system. Indeed, all the interlibrary cooperation project staff will be able to make suggested changes in ILLINET so that better service is provided all kinds of libraries and their users.

Special libraries are making enormous contributions to several systems. Their collections are invaluable in helping system staff answer questions without going to the Research and Reference Centers and many of them have the cooperative spirit of sharing their information with others whenever possible. Likewise, special libraries have benefited by involvement in system activities and from various policies of ILLINET, such as special handling of requests, reduction of photocopy costs, and access to Research and Reference Centers directly when necessary.

The fact that ILLINET can change its administrative procedures indicates that the procedures are flexible and can be changed when it is proven to be necessary. This is not the first time, nor the last that procedures will be changed as more and more experience indicates what works and what does not work.

Special libraries are a very important part of ILLINET. An advisory committee of special librarians will be appointed during the summer of 1975 to advise the State Library on matters relating to ILLINET as well as other areas of library development. Such input will be invaluable to developing systems and the network into a true multitype library organization.

School Libraries and ILLINET

The eighteen Illinois library systems have been the major element in our continuing efforts to achieve our goal of providing excellent library services for all residents of the state of Illinois.

Our first emphasis in ILLINET was on service to the public library clientele which was the broadest based type of library in terms of qualified users. In January 1973, we requested that the systems provide interlibrary loan service and access to ILLINET for academic libraries and in 1973 to special libraries.

One of the subgoals of the Illinois State Library's Long-Range Program is: "the promotion and development of cooperative library networks operating regionally or statewide to provide effective coordination of library resources of public, academic, school, and special libraries." Since this program was progressing smoothly in the area of interlibrary loan and information, school libraries were invited to join ILLINET through the systems beginning after January 1975. Originally, it was thought that this expansion involving school libraries would begin with the coordination of audiovisual resources in school media centers and systems. However, this proved to be extremely complicated and it was decided to begin with print only involving school libraries as affiliate members. Coordination of audiovisual resources would be a goal to work toward.

By this time, a few of the systems had already initiated some contact with their local school libraries and were offering interlibrary loan and reference services to school libraries desiring to participate in these initial efforts.

With the January 1975 invitation to school libraries to join ILLINET, we did not dictate that school libraries *had to* be members at that date or that the systems *had to* bring them into ILLINET at that time. What it did mean was that school libraries were eligible to join ILLINET through the systems after January 1975. However, it has been up to the systems to contact school libraries and determine various local arrangements under state guidelines.

There were still many questions — and there are still some details — to be answered concerning the inclusion of school libraries into ILLINET. A School Library Advisory Committee was appointed to assist the State Library in developing guidelines for systems to use in working with their local schools and advising the State Library on other related matters.

We have encouraged the systems to offer more than interlibrary loan and reference services to their school affiliate members. There are many possible services that school library districts and single school library buildings could offer the system with this new relationship.

At this time, 103 school libraries have joined ILLINET through affiliation with five library systems. Other systems have been meeting with school librarians and school officials to discuss procedures and most systems will have begun operational programs by the fall of 1975.

A few systems hope to offer reciprocal borrowing of films with school districts who wish to participate in more than print materials. This is a matter to be worked out locally. Another system will include catalog cards in their system union catalog from one of the larger school libraries joining the system as an affiliate.

Since school libraries in areas not served by public tax-supported libraries can also become affiliate members of systems, if they qualify, some systems are thinking of possible new arrangements to provide library service to the communities through the schools. One system, Shawnee Library System, is already doing this through the use of reading centers.

It should be stressed that this is a voluntary program. No school library has to join. However, initial results already have been noticed in greater understanding between school, public, and system library staffs. Previously, informal arrangements prevailed at the local level depending upon the personality and interest of the librarians involved and the attitude of the school administration. Now, all parties have had to sit down and discuss formal arrangements for services. Systems are appointing committees of public and school librarians to discuss how best to proceed. Emphasis is still on the local relationship between public and school libraries. But now the school library is being recognized as an equal as we continue developing one intertype network involving all four types of libraries.

This expansion to include school libraries will probably be the most difficult to achieve, if only because of the sheer number of potential libraries. There are 1,039 school districts and many libraries in each of these districts. However, it may also be the most rewarding as we begin working more closely with school librarians and their administrations as well as teachers and students.

Memorandum of Agreement

of the ____________________(School or School District)
and ____________________System
The Illinois State Library

to provide for the participation of the School or School District in the Illinois Library and Information Network

I. The school or school district signing this agreement maintains a library. (A school library, for the purposes of this agreement is defined as a centrally located collection of print and/or non-print materials for use of the school's faculty and student body, of sufficient size to be significant in relation to the library requirements of its constituency, is bibliographically organized, and is serviced by a staff of one or more persons specifically identified as the library staff and having as a primary responsibility the provision of library service to its constituency.

II. The school or school district agrees to honor the Illinois Regional Interlibrary Loan Code and understands that its libraries may be utilized in network activities as a supplementary source.

III. Recognizing that the Illinois Library and Information Network is intended to be a supplementary library resource, the school or school district below understands that it is expected to meet current, ongoing library needs from its own resources.

IV. The school or school district agrees to provide interlibrary loan data on forms provided by the Illinois State Library for use in the evaluation of the project.

V. The ____________________System agrees to provide access to the collections of the Illinois Library and Information Network to the below named school district for the purpose of interlibrary loan. In addition, the system may provide access to such other of its services as the system so authorizes.

VI. The Illinois State Library and the Illinois Research and Reference Centers agree to provide access to their collections to the below named school district for the purpose of interlibrary loan.

VII. Each party reserves the right to cancel this agreement upon written notice to the other parties to the agreement.

SIGNED		SIGNED	
System		School or School District	
System Director	Date	Address	
		Phone Number: __________	
ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY			
		Librarian's Name and Title	Date
Kathryn J. Gesterfield Acting Director	Date	Superintendent (signature)	Date

Guidelines for Systems Working with School Libraries in the Illinois Library and Information Network

1. School libraries may enter the network by affiliation with their local library systems at either the district school library level or at the school building level. This will be quite dependent upon the local situation. Some systems will be involved with both levels.
2. In keeping with our past guidelines with special and academic libraries, a school library:
   a. is defined as a centrally located collection of print and/or nonprint materials for use of the school's faculty and student body;
   b. should be of sufficient size to be significant in relationship to the library requirements of its constituency;
   c. should be bibliographically organized meaning some type of catalog is kept, both print and non-print;
   d. should be serviced by a staff of one or more persons specifically identified as the library staff and having as a primary responsibility the provision of library service to its constituency.
3. Use of local library collections

   As required in the Illinois Regional Interlibrary Loan Code (Section IV.2), "Borrowing libraries will make every effort to exhaust their own resources before resorting to interlibrary loans." The phrase ". . . their own resources . . ." is interpreted to mean not only a library's own collections (branches, etc.,) but all local library collections.

   School libraries should continue to use local library collections when possible to determine if material is not locally available before requesting from the system.

   Systems should monitor all requests in a normal manner to determine that the local library collections are not being bypassed. Should this bypass occur, it can be easily corrected by pointing out that the material could have been more quickly secured for the user locally. The statistical form attached to be filled out by the school library and sent to the system provides for monitoring use of the local public library.
4. Access point for school libraries

   After exhausting local resources, school libraries should access ILLINET directly through their local library system for interlibrary loan by going directly to their system.

However, delivery of materials may include local public libraries as well as other methods. Systems should not require access for services through local public libraries unless this is of mutual benefit to the school library and public library.

5. Participation

   The system will execute and monitor a Memorandum of Agreement signed by the system director and the superintendent or principal and librarian. The system will forward to the Illinois State Library the agreement executed with each school library. This agreement will be countersigned by the Illinois State Library. Immediately following the State Library acknowledgement of receipt, the school library will be eligible for network services. A copy of the signed agreement along with statistical forms will be returned to the school and the system.

   Local school boards must act upon the agreements.

6. Services

   The Research and Reference Centers will provide only interlibrary loan and reference services at the outset. The systems may provide any additional services at its discretion.

7. Non-print Materials

   A separate reciprocal agreement may be developed between systems and school libraries concerning non-print materials.

8. Nonmember public libraries

   When a school district is wholly within a public library area which is not a member of an Illinois Library System, the school may not affiliate with the network unless the public library is a member of the system.

9. School libraries in untaxed areas

   School libraries in areas without tax-supported public libraries are eligible to access ILLINET through their local library system. Contacts made through this service should be followed up to develop local public library service in these areas with the support of the schools.

10. Reporting

    The systems, school libraries, and the Research and Reference Centers will each keep statistics on this program for the State Library on forms provided by the State Library. Forms filled out by school libraries will be sent to the system which will then forward them to the State Library.

11. Background Data Form

    This form was revised with the help of the School Library Advisory Committee. References to accounting code 502 refers to codes in an Illinois Accounting Manual used by schools. For example, 502.31 is textbook supplies which we *do not* want.

12. School districts overlapping system boundaries

    When a school district overlaps into two or more system's boundaries, the determining factors indicating which system that district should belong to should be (1) the location of the administrative headquarters for the school district and (2) which system does the majority of the school district fall in? If a school district has its administrative headquarters and the bulk of its school district in A system overlapping into B system, the school district should join A system. However, if the administrative headquarters for a school district is in A system and the majority of the school district falls in B system, it seems that school district should join B system. This matter should be worked out between system directors when it occurs, with the assistance of the State Library.

13. System procedures for school libraries

    System procedures for affiliations of school libraries should be filed immediately with the Illinois State Library to determine conformance to guidelines.

Special Resource Centers

The Illinois Library System Act states in the section on Research and Reference Centers that "The State Librarian may also designate libraries with special collections as Research and Reference Centers (section 122)."

John Crerar Library

In 1974, John Crerar Library was designated a Special Resource Center of Last Resort in the areas of science, technology, and medicine. The John Crerar Library is a privately endowed public reference library with holdings in the specialized areas of science, technology, and medicine. It is widely known for its excellent collection of over a million volumes and 12,000 periodicals. Requests in these specialized areas are routed automatically from the Illinois State Library and the University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana when they cannot be filled in those Centers. The library is reimbursed by the state for handling these requests.

If Crerar cannot fill a request for material in the health sciences field, it will be routed to the Midwest Health Sciences Library Network which includes major health science libraries in a six state area.

In a reciprocal arrangement with the Midwest Health Science Library Network, ILLINET Research and Reference Centers will accept requests for non-health science material needed by health science libraries in MSHLN. It is understood that MHSLN libraries will previously have exhausted resources available to them for such materials and the needed items should be verifiably located in one of the four Research and Reference Centers. These requests will receive the same handling as ILLINET requests.

University of Chicago

This is the newest Special Resource Center, effective May 1975. The only access in ILLINET to this center will also be through the Illinois State Library and the University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana. Primarily, nonfiction requests will be referred to the center, which has over 3,300,000 volumes. The library will be reimbursed by the state for handling interlibrary loan requests.

strengthening illinet . . . utilizing staff and materials to serve people

After the basic organization, procedures and funding of the Illinois Library and Information Network (ILLINET) had been established, other projects were constantly being developed which would have an impact on the network and its efforts in providing library services to residents of Illinois. We have been concerned with improved reference techniques, bibliographic access, delivery of materials, availability of materials requested, and increased understanding and communication among all components of ILLINET. Without the basic materials and competent staff personnel, ILLINET might never be utilized to its maximum capacity. Following here are some of the projects which have been designed and implemented to further improve ILLINET.

Library Resources Enrichment Project

One attempt at "enriching" ILLINET was the Library Resources Enrichment Project originally implemented in FY 72 with emphasis on the purchase of new, non-duplicate reference materials and adult nonfiction. The project renewed in FY 74 when local libraries and systems could add new non-duplicate adult and juvenile (not more than 20 percent) nonfiction materials to their collections.

This grant program was funded through the Library Services and Construction Act and divided into two parts. The first part of the program was directed toward increasing the quantity and enriching the depth and scope of library materials available to users of library system collections. The second part of the program was designed to subsidize local library collections, thus enabling local libraries to become stronger members of their systems.

Materials purchased under this grant may take any form, however, the system must also plan to maintain the regular and scheduled increases in its book budget as shown by the trend of previous years, unless the materials budget was inflated to meet a specific need during a previous year. The project was funded on a formula basis of 10 cents per capita to each library system and 5 cents per capita to each local library. To be eligible, a public library must have been a member of a library system and fully participating in reciprocal borrowing and interlibrary loan activities. In FY 74, the Illinois State Library also paid for the cost of processing materials purchased under this program if the materials were processed at the Illinois Library Materials Processing Center.

An initial draft of the Library Resources Enrichment Program FY 72 has been completed and shows that the program provided the system and its member libraries with a richer base of materials for interlibrary loan and reciprocal borrowing practices. Over 74,000 items were purchased during the FY 72 program, many of which were in the area of reference materials. Many of the systems worked closely with their member libraries in selecting materials to be purchased under this grant and one system prepared suggested lists of reference materials by the size of the community that that library served. One system director commented that the interlibrary loan process had been greatly facilitated by this program since there were now more materials in the libraries and requests could be filled more quickly. Others noted that reference questions and verification procedures could now be more easily handled at the local library level.

Funds from this program allowed one library system to launch a program of "zone services" where certain "zones" in the system were able to provide distinctive materials not previously offered or available in any great quantity. Another system utilized the funds to establish a "coordinated acquisitions program" within the system boundaries. Another system director commented that the program "laid the groundwork for reciprocal borrowing of materials other than books" and in reviewing purchases made by systems and local libraries in this program, it was apparent that libraries experimented with materials that they had not purchased previously with their own limited budgets. One director wrote that "*enrichment* was certainly a good term for this project.

System Staff Enrichment Project

The development and improvement of reference services on both a system and statewide basis was actively encouraged beginning in 1972. At that time, the Illinois State Library was attempting to expand the Research and Reference Center program and network to include academic libraries and discussing with the R and R Centers methods of improving their services.

The systems, since their inception and with the aid of the Library Resources Enrichment Program, had significantly improved resources available to Illinois libraries. It was now time to improve and strengthen reference and information services, bringing reference services up to par statewide and providing quality access in each of the systems.

A grant program to systems was developed with Library Services and Construction Act funds for a reference librarian within each system who would coordinate and support reference services in the system. This person would also provide the system with an assessment of local reference techniques and in-service training to improve reference services.

Reference services are one of the most essential services of any system program. It was a service that had not been emphasized in the past. A brief assessment of systems indicated that reference personnel were among the least employed or contracted for by the systems. The Illinois State Library's Operations Staff continued to receive an amazing number of routine reference questions from systems or their members, which should have been routinely handled in either local libraries or the library system. The number of these questions was large enough to show that there had been limited training in reference work throughout the systems and that either the system staff did not know how to answer these requests — or refused to do so. Reference was among the most criticized and least understood services of the system program. Therefore, reference was the first priority of this program and if the system did not wish to use the grant for a reference staff member, then it must show the adequacy of its present reference service and propose an alternate use.

It was hoped that this project would provide some systems with a chance to evaluate services which they were currently offering and to reallocate funds and other resources from services which were no longer useful or marginally useful. Several system directors had, from time-to-time, commented that they were operating non-productive programs and providing services which were requested earlier in the system's development which did not prove necessary or successful. It is difficult but necessary to continue to evaluate programs and reallocate resources to new programs. This project gave the systems that opportunity.

The Illinois State Library funded the project entirely for the first year in an amount not to exceed $12,000. The State Library and the system shared the cost of the position in the second year on a 50/50 basis and the systems will assume the cost of the position in the third year. The person employed was expected to have at least three years experience, including reference experience.

The following sixteen systems have operational programs under the System Staff Enrichment Program. Indication is made whether the position was used for reference or nonreference.

Staff Enrichment Program (Reference)

System	*Consultant Position*
Bur Oak	Reference
Chicago Public	Reference
Corn Belt	Reference
Cumberland Trail	Reference
DuPage	Reference
Great River	Reference
Illinois Valley	Special Services
Kaskaskia	Reference
Lewis & Clark	Reference
Northern Illinois	Continuing Education
River Bend	Children's Services
Rolling Prairie	Reference
Shawnee	Reference
Starved Rock	Reference
Suburban	Network Development
Western	Reference

On February 1975, the first statewide meeting of reference librarians from systems and staff from the four Research and Reference Centers met in an all day session to review various aspects of reference programs in ILLINET. Those at the meeting discussed ILLINET as an information network and practical approaches to handling information requests between local libraries, systems and the R and R Centers. Evaluation of reference was discussed as was the problem of developing a proper "reference" attitude toward the public.

Toward the end of the meeting, each system librarian commented on what their system was doing to carry out the objectives of the Staff Enrichment Project which was to "improve and strengthen reference and information services, bringing reference services up to a par statewide and providing uniform quality access in each of the systems."

During the summation of the meeting, the following recommendations were made: (1) use the term "information" as an all inclusive term to include both reference and subject requests; (2) hold regular meetings of this group to discuss procedures (30 percent) and attend programs for professional growth (70 percent); (3) appoint a subcommittee to revise information and interlibrary loan statistical forms kept by the systems for the State Library; (4) develop procedures for collecting "unfilled" information requests from systems; (5) develop or make available some mechanism to help systems assist local libraries develop better atttudes and understanding of information services; (6) develop specific goals and objectives for ILLINET; and (7) future meetings should involve interlibrary loan as well as reference staff at the system level.

Communications

In 1973, a suggested Information Form was developed by R and R Centers' staffs to be used by systems on an experimental basis when submitting requests. At that meeting after suggestions from system staffs the form was revised and made a requirement to use when systems send information requests to the State Library, the principal R and R Center handling such requests. In several systems, the same form is being used by local libraries to submit requests to the systems.

The form requires a statement of the question and sources searched at the system level as well as information on level of material desired and educational level of the user. The use of such a form has significantly improved the quality of the information requests being received. The form requires a more thorough interview of the initial user in order to improve the chances of filling the request at another level in the ILLINET. Obviously, better stated questions require more thorough searching by reference librarians and we believe the user is further benefiting from such service.

In May 1974 staff members from the four Research and Reference Centers travelled to three locations throughout the state to meet with persons from the eighteen Illinois library systems involved with the interlibrary loan process. These meetings resulted in a common understanding of mutual problems with ILLINET and suggestions for rectifying the difficulties. These meetings, similar to others held on a periodical basis in the past, again allowed persons with a mutual concern in ILLINET to actually meet each other and respond in person rather than depending on telephone conversations and memoranda.

The system personnel viewed the R and R Centers' staffs in a new way and the R and R staffs gained a better insight into how systems work as a result of this workshop. One R and R participant at this meeting, in the evaluation, stated that he or she "experienced an increase in compassion" as this person "became aware of the difficulties systems encounter." Another participant appreciated talking with representatives from the library systems to see how they managed interlibrary loan procedures while another saw what was expected of system interlibrary loan staffs at the system headquarters level.

System personnel gained a better understanding of the R and R Centers' staff as evidenced by the following comments: "learned more of how R and Rs proceed with requests"; "discovered R and R conflicts with systems' procedures and expectations"; "more understanding of R and R Centers especially in the areas of verification and accuracy"; and "understand the attitudes of the R and R Centers."

Participants enjoyed getting down to the specifics of the interlibrary loan procedures and seeing a consensus of opinions emerge on procedures. The meeting provided a positive reinforcement on remedying situations as well as the chance to answer particular individual questions. When participants asked which was the one most important item that they learned from these meetings, opinions varied from specific procedures discussed to the exchange of general and philosophical comments on the interlibrary loan process and ILLINET.

While representatives from the four R and R Centers traveled around the state to all three meetings, comments made by individuals varied from location to location and many of the comments were specifically related to a particular situation in that area. But many of the responses, regardless of location of the workshop, related again and again to the workshop as a valuable means of meeting other persons involved in the interlibrary loan process. There was an increased awareness and an understanding of the problems and procedures of both the systems and the four R and R Centers which will hopefully be reflected in future daily interlibrary loan routines. As one participant commented, "it was good to meet others working towards the same goal of good service."

Then during the spring of 1975 four workshops were held to improve awareness of available resources among system and affiliate staff members. The workshops were held at the Research and Reference Centers — the University of Illinois at Urbana, the Illinois State Library, the Chicago Public Library, and Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

Library system, public library and affiliate staff attended each workshop. Emphasis was placed on explaining types of resources available through ILLINET; loan policies; and materials available but not carried on microcatalogs. The program emphasized presentations by departmental librarians of the R and R Center explaining what was and what was not to be found in the collections of the center.

One measure of the success of the workshops is that a significant increase in requests was noted at each of the four R and R Centers after these workshops were held.

The goal of the workshops was to personally acquaint library staffs with the resources available to them. It is hoped that this will improve their use of ILLINET and enable them to provide better services to their users.

The Consultant for Library Cooperation and the Reference Coordinator of the State Library held a number of meetings in several individual systems to explain how ILLINET worked and what the R and R Center staff needed from the local library in order to better satisfy a user request. Public library and affiliate members were present along with system interlibrary loan and reference librarians. In every case, it was emphasized that the local primary library for the user was *the most important part of the ILLINET.* Without the crucial information only the user has, a request may be filled unsatisfactorily or not at all, whether it is an interlibrary loan or information request. Proper interviewing of the user was stressed and some role playing was used. R and R Center staff emphasized that the user should never be told that something was not available without first checking with the centers. Because of the vast resources available at the Research and Reference Centers, over 14 million volumes, it would be unfair to the user and to the operation of the network not to make use of the specialized staff at the centers to verify that something is not available or that the information cannot be found. Use of the telephone between staffs at all levels was encouraged in order to clear up misunderstandings over answers or requests. Frequent calls are being made by system staff to R and R Centers in order to ascertain whether a request indeed is proper to send to the centers. This initial discussion, in many ways, is a reference interview between two levels in the network and many questions may be cleared up before the actual question is written down and submitted as a request. Likewise, R and R Centers' staff do not hesitate to call a system to inquire about a specific request that may need clarification. In some instances, R and R Centers' staff have talked to the local library in order to be sure that a request is filled properly.

In November 1974, a Network Memorandum

numbered series was started in order to improve communication of changes and clarification in policies concerning the ILLINET. Distribution was to System Directors with copies to system interlibrary loan and reference staff and Research and Reference Center Directors and staff. With this communication device, information was distributed uniformly throughout the staffs working directly with ILLINET. On the other hand, policy decisions still were cleared with System Directors before changes were implemented.

Results are encouraging as more local librarians and system staff increase their understanding of how ILLINET works. An interlibrary loan and information network will only operate effectively to its greatest potential if the people at all levels know to some degree what is available, how to ask for it, and who to ask for clarification about a request. The more local librarians know that other levels in the network do care about their request, the more self-confidence they will have in being aggressive in serving their users. Likewise, staff at the system and Research and Reference Centers need to be more aware of the problems faced at the local libraries. In this way, judgments that are made at a level removed from the user will have some basis other than speculation. Increasingly, the personal relationships developed between operating staffs at various levels in the network will result in greater ability to carry out the network's goal, that is, serving the needs of the user.

Evaluation of ILLINET

Two more developments are underway that will advance ILLINET toward its goal of providing better service. The Library Research Center of the University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana has, during 1974-75, been conducting a project on the evaluation of the network as it relates to handling interlibrary loan and information requests. The project has the following objectives:

1. Identify problem areas in the interlibrary loan network which reduces the accessibility of resources for citizens of the state;
2. Make recommendations for the solutions to the problems, and
3. Develop a model for continuous evaluation of the network.

In carrying out the evaluation, project staff developed a sample of 97 public, academic, and special libraries in the state. During the month of February 1975, all interlibrary loan and information requests sent from a local library to a system or Research and Reference Center were monitored on special forms.

Data collected in addition to the actual request, included dates that local libraries, systems, and Research and Reference Centers worked on the request, type of request, where it was sent first, second, etc., whether it was properly verified or not and other items that would be useful to the evaluation. Over 3,000 requests were collected and will be evaluated in a report released in September 1975. This study will identify problems, as well as gaps in subject areas that would be helpful for future collection building.

In addition to the sample, all requests received at the four Research and Reference Centers were monitored for the month of February so that a comparison would be possible between the sample and the total number received during one month. Gaps in subject fields will also be identified as well as several other areas of concern.

Project staff held interviews with staff members of all eighteen library systems. Questionnaires have been sent to systems asking for comments and suggestions for improving the network and user satisfaction cards concerning information received from the 97 sample libraries in the February study have been collected.

The results of this study should be helpful in determining what changes are needed in policies and procedures within the systems and Research and Reference Centers.

Another project that is underway is the development of a mathematical model of the ILLINET by the Coordinated Science Laboratory of the University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana. The objectives of this are to (1) develop a mathematical representation of the operation of the ILLINET; (2) implement the model on a computer; (3) use the model with Library Research Center data as input; (4) deliver a user-oriented software package to the Illinois State Library.

The model has been developed and is awaiting the results of the Library Research Center's study. This model will assist in some of the decision making that will be necessary regarding ILLINET during the next two years.

It is the intention of the Illinois State Library that these various developments in the state tie directly into the national library program being developed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Illinois will be ready to interface with any developing national library network. In addition, Illinois will look forward to working out various agreements with other states in order that the users, no matter where they live, will be able to get the needed information they seek.

Interlibrary Cooperation Project

One of the sub-goals of the Illinois State Library in carrying out its goal of ". . . the assured provision of excellent library service for all the residents of the state . . ." is:

> the promotion and development of cooperative library networks operating regionally or statewide to provide effective coordination of library resources of public, academic, school, and special libraries.

In keeping with this goal, we have, since November 1972, been encouraging the actual implementation of interlibrary cooperation in Illinois by making it possible for nonpublic libraries to join the Illinois Library Network through the eighteen library systems. After January 1, 1975, school libraries were eligible to join the network, moving us closer to the goal of developing one intertype library network based on the systems and covering the state.

Basically, this expansion has meant the provision of interlibrary loan and some reference services to nonpublic libraries from the system level and the Research and Reference Center level. However, interlibrary cooperation means more than just interlibrary loan of materials.

When the network was expanded to include other than public libraries, we realized this would supercede the earlier concept of making network services available to each person only through their local public library. We observed the pace of network expansion in Illinois and the problems that seemed to develop. We were concerned with the problems brought to our attention at meetings with system and R and R Centers' staff as well as our contacts with the academic and special library affiliate members. We now had over one hundred academic libraries and ninety special libraries as affiliate members of systems and school libraries were still to be added. With the experience of nonpublic libraries working with the systems, we felt it was necessary to move to the next step in assisting systems in implementing the concept of interlibrary cooperation.

We proposed to do this by providing Library Services and Construction Act funds for an additional staff position within each system who would be responsible for coordinating and supporting the interlibrary cooperation program of the system with academic, special, and school libraries.

Effective implementation of a program of interlibrary cooperation can only come about if there is an identifiable staff person who can work closely with nonpublic libraries in much the same manner present system consultants work with their public libraries.

The project we proposed was specifically aimed at providing an additional staff position to help the systems improve already active programs of interlibrary cooperation or aid in developing such programs.

Because there was a considerable difference in the number of nonpublic libraries from system to system, we made provisions for either a full-time or a half-time project at the system level. The project grant was specifically related to: (1) inclusion of a salary for an experienced librarian who would be qualified to work in a consultant capacity with all types of libraries; (2) support staff; (3) travel; and (4) workshops, etc. The Illinois State Library will fund the project for a period of two years for those systems wishing to participate. A full-time project will receive $30,000 per year for two years while a half-time project will receive $15,000 per year for two years.

Interlibrary Cooperation Project Guidelines

1. This project is voluntary. No system is required to participate in the program.
2. This project is for an additional staff position within a system for coordinating and supporting the interlibrary cooperation program with academic, special, school, and public libraries. The position must be a broad systemwide one which has an impact on the nonpublic libraries in a system and their services to the public.

   We will not approve a project for primary staff whose work assignment is narrowly defined, such as bibliographic searching, etc. The staff member while spending the majority of their time in this position, may be involved in related system services.

   These limitations do not necessarily apply to support staff.
3. The position should be filled with a professional librarian with expertise in order to work at the consultant level. Experience in various types of libraries is desirable.
4. A plan must be submitted stating the needs, level of funding required (half or full-time), how the need will be met, and evaluation procedures to be used to evaluate the project. We recommend

involvement of affiliate members and public libraries in the design of the plan so that the proposal is based on actual need as seen by the affiliate members.

The plan should include short and long-range goals and objectives the program will pursue, costs involved, staff to be hired, services offered, and the level of funding necessary to continue the program after the project grant.

5. Systems should indicate their intention to continue the program after the initial project grant ceases if the project is successful. Systems who have indicated that this is only possible with increased system funding should so state this in the plan.
6. Funds may not be used for library materials.
7. Funds may be used for staff, services, equipment such as telecommunications, etc., in order to encourage greater interlibrary cooperation and make more efficient use of existing local resources.
8. This project is not meant to be substituted for any ongoing staff enrichment projects in this area. In addition, it is not meant to be substituted for existing positions on the system staff. It is designed to support new personnel who will support the new position directly. While the position is supported by federal funds, it cannot be attributed to the required six professionals specified in the Rules and Regulations for Systems.

At the time of this article, sixteen library systems have decided to take part in the project beginning July 1, 1975. We are publishing two of the projects in total at the end of this section to illustrate the great variance in approaches taken by the systems to implement projects. Both approaches are valid for each system.

Great River Library System is located in Quincy, Illinois and covers 4,453 square miles and eight counties serving a population of 109,617. There are 22 member public libraries in the system.

The North Suburban Library System is located in Morton Grove, Illinois and covers 759 square miles and parts of three counties serving a population of 1,085,939. There are 35 member public libraries in that system.

The persons filling this position in the sixteen systems will meet regularly together with the Library Cooperation Consultant at the State Library in order to coordinate the program across the state. Orientation to statewide library development and trends will be provided.

This program will enhance the services to public libraries and can only be accomplished with their understanding and support. What we hope to see happen is to move interlibrary cooperation forward several steps, from tokenism and tolerance to full partnership on an equal basis for providing the type of library service all citizens need and should have despite where they live or what primary library they use. Different types of libraries working together to exhaust local resources, both human and material, should be able to provide more effective and efficient services.

The system continues to be the main focus of library development as we seek to strengthen its capabilities to provide services to its members who in turn must fulfill the needs of their users.

Great River Library System Interlibrary Cooperation Project

I. Title: Great River Library System Interlibrary Cooperation Project

II. Problems to be treated:

To support and develop GRLS interlibrary cooperation programs with ILLINET among affiliate system members (college, special, school, and institutional libraries). GRLS has three college libraries, four special libraries, thirty-seven high school libraries, and two institutional libraries. This staff member will be used to assist affiliate libraries to assess, evaluate, and implement plans to improve service to their publics and also identify the needs of affiliate libraries as they relate to GRLS and ILLINET and evolve programs to meet these needs. The twenty-two public libraries in the system are coordinated under the Reference and Publicity Librarian, but there is an increased need for a staff member to work with the affiliate members.

III. Objectives to be achieved:

The primary objective will be to bring the problems of public librarians and affiliate librarians into common discussion where feasible so that there is a unified approach by all librarians in the system to meet the informational needs of GRLS patrons regardless of their immediate library affiliation. Some of the tasks will be to:

1. Develop a GRLS Infopass program, resource directory, coordinate collection development, and recommend areas of coordinated public relations for affiliates to the Reference and Publicity Librarian.
2. Assist affiliate members to relate the

use of their materials to a larger clientele than their primary audience by (1) reciprocal borrowing (Infopass) and (2) increased response to filling interlibrary loan requests where material is available locally.

3. Cooperate with the Reference and Publicity Librarian to include affiliate libraries in cooperative programs with public libraries.

4. Identify gaps in materials collection in affiliate libraries and recommend methods to fill these gaps.

By the end of the two-year project period all high school libraries should be affiliate members of GRLS and the system should have some idea of the strengths and weaknesses of each. The other important function of the librarian will be to locate further special membership and expand affiliate membership to school libraries on the junior high school level.

IV. This project relates to the GRLS Plan of Service in that it conforms to the objectives in the Plan of Service as spelled out in the July 20, 1974 revised plan especially in sections A, B, C, and G: "Encourage communities within this area to support adequate library service and to promote continuing cooperation among libraries on all levels for the benefit of the people."

V. Affiliate members were not involved in the development of this plan, but we have had two sessions with Quincy and Adams County school superintendents, principals, and school librarians where the availability of this staff position was discussed. School librarians seemed to indicate that they would welcome such a staff member at the system level.

VI. The Interlibrary Cooperation Librarian will be in the System Services Department and report to the Head, System Services Department. This is the same administrative relationship which was established when the Reference and Publicity Librarian was hired under the Staff Enrichment Project I. Some of the broader aspects of this position in addition to the work with the affiliate members will be to:

1. Explore cooperative film service will all libraries and evolve a plan for systemwide use of all AV materials.

2. Recommend for purchase or replacement phonograph records and cassettes for the system collection.

3. Recommend young adult materials for ordering.

4. Follow through on affiliate requests to improve handling of future requests and to assist with interlibrary loans, as requested.

It is expected that the Interlibrary Cooperation Librarian will cooperate in the planning of an annual GRLS workshop based on interests and needs of all system members; assist the Head, System Services Department in problems of access to and delivery of materials and the solution of their problems; educate the staff of affiliate libraries to make maximum use of GRLS and ILLINET; develop and improve programs of interlibrary cooperation; and cooperate with the Reference and Publicity Librarian to educate library users and nonusers to what information is available in ILLINET and how it may be obtained.

VII. Two full-time clerks are presently working in the System Services Department. In the event additional clerical staff becomes necessary the project would be revised during the second year. If federal funds are not available the system would provide this additional staff.

VIII. Duration of the project: July 1, 1975 — June 30, 1977.

IX. Proposed expenses:

	First fiscal year	Second fiscal year
Salary	$ 9,537	$10,014
Retirement	1,494	1,569
Insurance	302	302
Travel	2,500	2,500
Telephone	300	300
Furniture (desk, chair)	712	—
Printing (misc.)	300	300
Printing (5,000 request forms)	100	100
	$15,245	$15,085

X. The system will be able to absorb the cost of the program after the two-year project if the system formula is increased. If the formula is not increased the position can still be absorbed by discontinuing some grants presently made to public libraries.

XI. The project will be evaluated on the basis of the tasks outlined in III above. The actual evaluation will be in relation to each objective and will become part of the progress report done quarterly by the Interlibrary Cooperation Librarian. This is the same type of evaluation which was done by the Reference and Publicity Librarian.

XII. If the project is approved we expect to employ a beginning librarian with a masters degree with special interests in school and/or college library service. It is quite possible we will try to find someone with a year or more school library experience. We do not feel that the experience is particularly needed since the librarian in most cases will be working with underdeveloped school libraries and school librarians with little or no background other than the school library in which they presently work.

Appendix A

Additional Institutional and Special Libraries in the GRLS Area as Possible Affiliates

Institutional
Illinois Veterans Home, Quincy
Illinois Braille & Sight Saving School, Jacksonville
Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville
Illinois State Mental Hospital, Jacksonville

Special
Adams County Historical Society, Quincy
Blessing Hospital School of Nursing, Quincy

Number of High School by County to be Contacted for Affiliate Membership

County	*Number*
Adams County*	8
Brown County	1
Cass County	4
Hancock County	8
Morgan County	6
Pike County	7
Schuyler County	1
Scott County	2
TOTAL	37

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*Already contacted.

North Suburban Library System Interlibrary Cooperation Project

Problem

The professional direction of the North Suburban Library System views the entire area of the system as a total community for which the system has service responsibilities. In this view, the entire library and media resources, regardless of the type of library which holds and provides them, are needed to provide the maximum service to each person in that community.

During the first five years of its operation, the system offered the "other than public" libraries (i.e., the academic, special, and school libraries) in the NSLS area, selected system services through the respective local public libraries. No special problems developed in this aspect of our activity, since the volume of such use generally was low. There was no opportunity to make initial use of the resources of those "other than public" libraries.

The subsequent incorporation of these "other than public" libraries as affiliate members in Illinois' library systems provided an opportunity to develop the total community library service which has been a goal. Major problems in achieving this goal include:

1. Inadequate knowledge of the resources held by each of the libraries in the NSLS area.
2. Lack of an effective and regular means of communications and interchange of knowledge between the various libraries.
3. Ignorance of the role and responsibilities of the system and the librarians in the system area in the program of library development in Illinois.
4. Lack of opportunities and resources for area library development planning.

Although every professional staff member has worked in the cooperative library program, an appropriate priority could not be given to these activities. *In view of the large and increasing number of nonpublic libraries (estimated to be in excess of 200), there is not one staff librarian with a full time assignment for these responsibilities.* Therefore, if solutions to these problems are to be achieved, a full time, high level, professional, staff member whose specific assignment and address to these problems, is necessary. This proposal is to create and support the position of a *System Development officer*.

Objectives to be Achieved

The North Suburban Library System will attempt to achieve the following objectives in the two year time of the project:

1. Secure the membership in the system of a minimum of 75 percent of the "other than public" libraries located in the system's area. (A list of the present membership is attached.)
2. Develop a procedure by which the significant resources of the nonpublic libraries will be included in the NSLS's interlibrary loan activity.
3. Organize the librarians of "other than public" libraries in activities for planning and program development, information sharing, and problem solving.
4. Provide a mechanism whereby the full community of librarians can develop appropriate systemwide goals, can design and pursue a program which will achieve these goals, and can continuously indicate the results.

The members of the system staff, member libraries, and the "other than public" libraries frequently communicate informally with each other. However, there has not been, to date, a formal means whereby these three groups could identify needs or propose solutions to these needs which could be achieved by 1977.

This identification of achievement with a 1977 target date will be the first responsibility of the proposed professional position.

NSLS Plan of Service

The establishment and staffing of the System Development Officer and his support under the NSLS Interlibrary Cooperation Project will further the achievement of two of the three objectives in the *Plan of Service of the North Suburban Library System.*

These are:

> To establish a network of autonomous libraries which will work together for the improvement of service to their own patrons through improvements in service to the entire region.
>
> To develop library resources and services, available to every community in the region, which are beyond the scope of any individual community.

Development of the Plan

Neither in the development of the system's *Plan of Service,* nor in the development of this project proposal, were librarians of "other than public" libraries involved. However, as indicated in the section *Objectives to be Achieved,* such involvement would be a first priority.

Time Table

When (Month)	What	How	Responsible Staff
1st- 4th	Recruitment, selection, and employment of the System Development Officer (SDO)	Area & nat'l. recruiting, staff interviews	System director & staff
3rd- 5th	Establish office of the SDO (including employment of Ass't. Sec'y.)	Area recruiting, purchasing	System staff
4th- 8th	Familiarization with "other than public library" concepts. Recruiting "other than public libraries" membership	Visitations and solicitations	SDO
7th-10th	Organization of type of library councils	Meeting of type of library	SDO
9th-12th	Identification of needs, development of plan to meet those needs, etc.	Committee/Task Force Operation	SDO, approp. libs.
12th	Evaluation of first year's work	Measurement of performance gained, goals, consumer reaction	SDO, approp. libs.
13th-24th	Continuation and expansion of activities of months 4-12	——	SDO, approp. libs.
24th	Evaluation of second year's work	Measurement of performance gained, goals, consumer reaction	SDO, System staff, approp. libs.

Procedures

Under this project the position of System Development Officer (and its necessary support) would be established. This position would be responsible for working with academic, special, and school libraries, principally, in matters relative to system membership, intrasystem cooperation and use of system services. The System Development Officer would work under the general supervision of the System Director. He would meet with administrators and staff members of academic, special, and school libraries as well as with the public library membership to develop cooperative programs consistent with the NSLS Plan of Service and NSLS policies.

This position requires a broad knowledge of library service of all types including a thorough knowledge of the administrative practices of the "other than public" libraries. It further requires the ability to communicate within the diversity of new projects and to appraise existing library situations.

The qualifications for appointment include a degree from an ALA accredited graduate library school, contributive experience in at least two (and preferably three) types of libraries, and at least five years of progressive library experience.

System Ability to Absorb Cost

The system will begin to absorb expenses involved in this position within the first year, since the estimated expenses chargeable to this activity will exceed the grant by at least $2,000. In the second year, we estimate that the excess will be at least $4,000.

The system recognizes that in accepting this grant it has an obligation to establish and to continue this activity as a permanent program.

With the present level of funding of the North Suburban Library System, and the current budgetary obligations of the system, the NSLS would be able to absorb the cost of the project at the end of the grant period.

Budget

Item	1975-76		1976-77	
Personal Services				
Salaries				
System Development Officer	$16,890		$17,730	
Ass't. Sec'y. Corresp.,[1]	3,310		6,785	
Insurance, etc.	2,900	23,100	3,400	27,915
Contractual Services[2]				
Communication	600		700	
Travel	750		750	
Vehicle exp. (4500 mi. @ .20)	900	2,250	635	2,085
Supplies & Equipment[2]				
Office furniture	2,900		—	
Vehicle[3] (50 percent of $3,120)	1,750	4,650	—	—
TOTAL	$30,000		$30,000	

Procedures for Evaluation

1. As soon as feasible, after the establishment of the activity, a representative committee of librarians will be established with the responsibility for assisting the System Development Officer and other system staff members in developing procedures and otherwise participating in the evaluation process of the project.
2. The evaluation procedure will include but not be limited to:
    - (a) A comparison of the collected data as to the number and type of "other than public" libraries extant at the beginning of the activity, the number of these libraries affiliating with the system during the first and second years, and the number not so identifying at the end of the two years.
    - (b) The conducting and recording of field interviews with those not joining at the end of the first and second years with an evaluation of the reasons for their not joining the system during this period.
    - (c) The compilation of a log of communication contacts, including meetings, involving the "other than public" libraries and a periodic comparison of this record for indication of frequency and quality of the communication.
    - (d) A comparison of the interlibrary requests received and the record of fulfillment of those requests to which the system's bibliographic control mechanism contributed.
    - (e) Examination, critique, and appraisal of the method used, and the results achieved in developing the appropriate systemwide goals.

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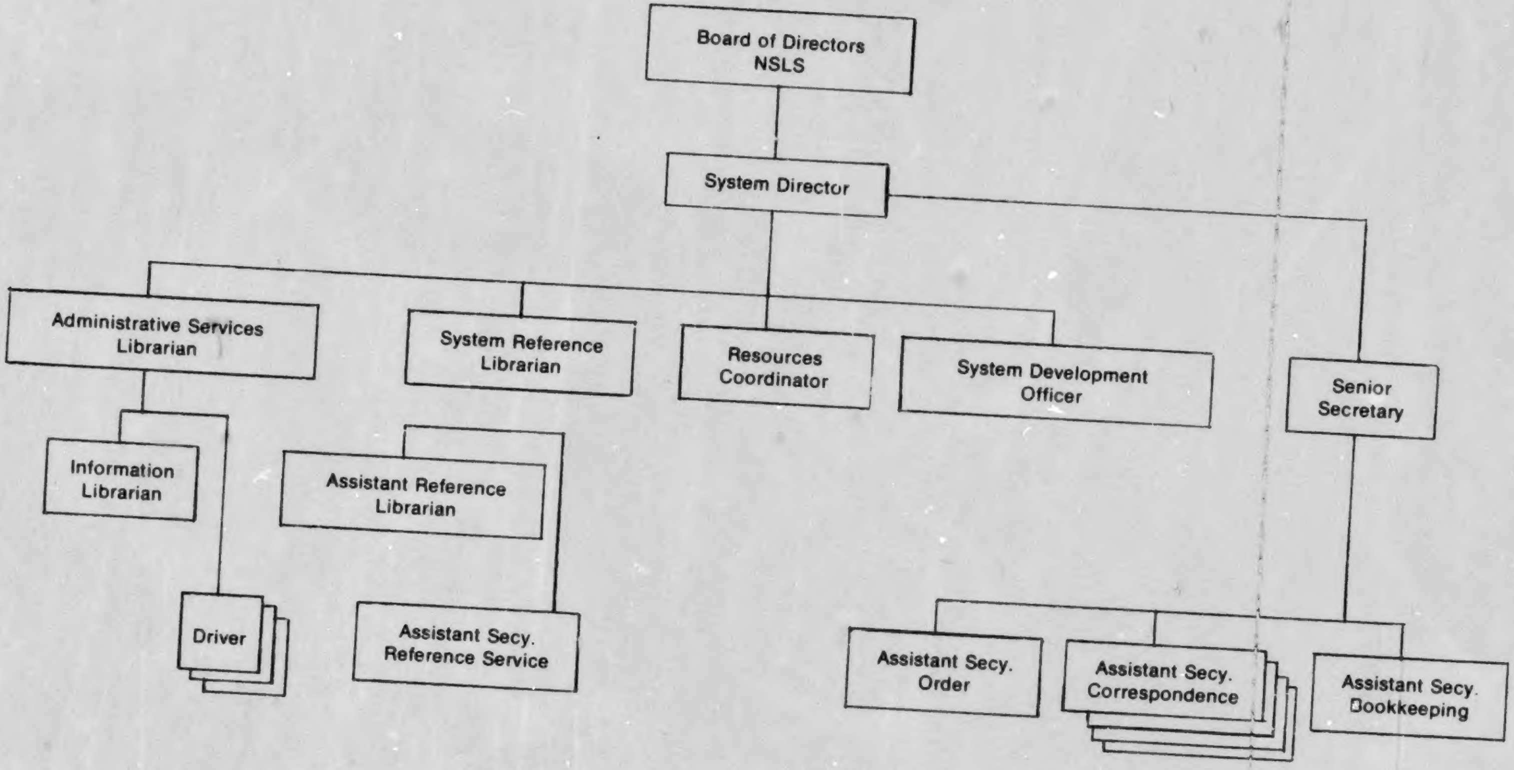
[1] Employed for last 6 mos. of 1st year.

[2] Expected expenses in excess of budget will be absorbed by the NSLS.

[3] 50 percent of use of new vehicle allotted to System Development Center.

PROPOSED*
ORGANIZATION CHART
NORTH SUBURBAN LIBRARY SYSTEM
Morton Grove, Illinois 60053


Board of Directors NSLS
System Director
Administrative Services Librarian
System Reference Librarian
Resources Coordinator
System Development Officer
Senior Secretary
Information Librarian
Driver
Assistant Reference Librarian
Assistant Secy. Reference Service
Assistant Secy. Order
Assistant Secy. Correspondence
Assistant Secy. Bookkeeping

*Includes proposed positions of System Development Officer and one Assistant Secretary, Correspondence requested in the proposal for the Interlibrary Cooperation Project submitted to the Illinois State Library, March 15, 1975.

The Membership
List of "Other Than Public" Libraries
North Suburban Library System

	Academic	*Collection*
1.	Elgin Community College	23,424
2.	William Rainey Harper College 61,358 LRC	93,109
3.	Judson College	47,790
4.	Lake Forest College	130,000
5.	Oakton Community College	11,000
6.	National College of Education	77,512
7.	Trinity College	72,426
8.	Barat College	9,175
9.	Mallinckrodt College	18,000
10.	Garrett/Seabury Libraries	216,465

	Special		
1.	Allstate Insurance	5,000	
2.	Dearborn Chemical Division (Chemed)	3,500	(Inc. Period.)
3.	Chemplex	3,600	
4.	Crane Packing Co.	2,000	
5.	DeSoto	4,000	
6.	Harper & Row	13,500	
7.	Borg Warner	10,000	
8.	Kemper Insurance	14,000	
9.	Kraftco (Corporate Library)	600	
10.	Kraftco (Res. & Dev.)	10,000	
11.	Lutheran General	14,100	
12.	Motorola	3,750	
13.	A.M. Multigraphics	300	
14.	Northwest Community Hospital	3,000	
15.	G. D. Searle	4,000	
16.	Travenol Laboratories	30,000	
17.	United States Gypsum	10,800	
18.	Veterans Administration Hospital	29,360	
19.	G. D. Searle — Corporate Library	Nonexistent	
20.	Gould Information Center	3,000	(Inc. Period.)
21.	Scott-Foresman	28,000	
22.	Barton-Aschman Assoc.	8,000	

	Schools	
1.	Fremont Dist. 79	10,000
2.	Bannockburn Dist. 106	6,400
3.	Lake Forest Academy	15,000
4.	Woodlands Academy	25,000
5.	Grant Community High School	11,040
6.	Warren Township High School	11,161
7.	Loyola Academy	14,702
8.	Cooper Jr. High School	5,100
9.	Highland Park High School	30,640
10.	Roycemore	6,000

11.	Skokie School Dist. 69 Lincoln School	
12.	Madison	
13.	Kenton	
14.	Edison	35,000
15.	Niles North Learning Materials Center	30,000
16.	School Dist. 67	23,593
17.	Adlai E. Stevenson	14,650
18	Alan B. Shepard Jr. High School	8,558
19.	Briarwood	5,649
20.	Cadwell	5,000
21.	Kipling	5,528
22.	Maplewood	5,763
23.	Walden	5,990
24.	Gurnee Grade School Dist. 56	8,608
25.	Dundee Community High School	11,000
26.	Lake Bluff Dist. 65	16,200
27.	Community Consolidated Dist. 62	91,638
28.	DeerPath Intermediate	7,324
29.	DeerPath Jr. High School	8,936
30.	Barrington High School	25,792
31.	Lake Forest High Schools East Campus	
32.	West Campus	27,250
33.	Schaumburg High School	22,105
34.	James B. Conant High School	27,276
35.	Half Day School Dist. 103	3,900
36.	Laura B. Sprague Dist. 103	3,940
37.	Daniel Wright Jr. High School Dist. 103	3,900
38.	Zion Benton High School Horizon Campus	5,350
39.	Zion Benton High School Pearce Campus	17,000
40.	School Dist. 108 — Highland Park	51,028
41.	Community Consolidated School Dist. 64	100,000
42.	Hoffman Estates High School	14,083
43.	New Trier High School West	30,574
44.	New Trier High School East	44,035
45.	West School — Glencoe	6,500
46.	Niles Township High School — Media Center	41,544
47.	Community High School Dist. 128, Libertyville	20,384
48.	Joseph Sears School, Kenilworth	14,000
49.	Main Township High School East	27,161
50.	Main Township High School North	14,475
51.	Main Township High School South	27,464
52.	Main Township High School West	29,659

Interlibrary Cooperation Project
Participating Systems

Library System	**Position Title**
Chicago Public	Coordinator of Interlibrary Cooperation
Corn Belt	Interlibrary Cooperation Librarian
Cumberland Trail	Interlibrary Cooperation Librarian
DuPage	System Network Coordinator
Great River	Interlibrary Cooperation Librarian
Illinois Valley	Assistant to Director
Kaskaskia	Interlibrary Cooperative Project Director
Lewis & Clark	Interlibrary Cooperation Consultant
Lincoln Trail	Interlibrary Services Coordinator
North Suburban	System Development Officer
Northern Illinois	Interlibrary Cooperation Consultant
River Bend	Intertype Library Coordinator
Rolling Prairie	Interlibrary Services Coordinator
Shawnee	Project Director, Interlibrary Cooperation
Starved Rock	Coordinator, Affiliated Libraries
Suburban	Network Development Consultant
Western Illinois	Interlibrary Cooperation Consultant

advancing illinet . . .
anticipations and expectations for the future

Coordinating Councils

Funding of the Illinois Regional Library Council in 1971 was an important step toward a single statewide network in Illinois since it was the first intertype library cooperative legally organized in the state. The Illinois Regional Library Council covers a six county area in five library systems and serves over seven million persons. A description of this regional cooperative arrangement is detailed in the November 1974 issue of *Illinois Libraries* and a summary of the council is presented elsewhere in this issue. Similar cooperative councils are being discussed by systems in southern Illinois.

However, the development of legislation for future funding of coordinating councils has recently been the source of much discussion in the one already existing council. Hence Coordinating Library Councils in Illinois are now being reviewed and discussed with the possibilities of obtaining funding from Illinois General Assembly appropriations.

The development of interlibrary cooperation consultants in the library systems has also brought a new element into the discussion. How should coordinating councils involving two or more systems be established and how will they relate to the interlibrary cooperation consultants in the systems, many of whom will be working together across system boundaries to achieve the same purposes? This development has not progressed far enough to offer well defined and thought-out alternatives.

In spring 1975 the Illinois Regional Library Council held a series of hearings in the Chicago area to discuss future funding of the council. At present, the Illinois Regional Library Council is funded by a Library Services and Construction Title III grant through the Illinois State Library. Following is a copy of the original suggested elements of a proposal for permanent funding of regional multitype library cooperating councils in Illinois and a summary of the IRLC hearings. The IRLC membership at their May 1975 annual meeting voted overwhelmingly to direct the IRLC Board of Directors to take the necessary steps with the State Library in seeking state legislation funding such councils.

Elements of a Proposal for the Permanent Funding of Regional Multitype Library Coordinating Councils in Illinois

To support the continuing development of the total library community in Illinois, a provision for the establishment and maintenance of voluntary regional multitype library planning, development, and coordinating councils is desirable. To this end a permanent state program incorporating the following features is proposed:

1. The formation of a regional multitype library coordinating council will be initiated when:

a. *Systems Initiate Formation*

Two or more contiguous library systems, as defined in the Illinois Library Systems Act, with a combined population of 500,000 or more have the written support of at least 10 percent of the libraries in each of three of the four categories of academic, public, school, and special libraries which are members of the Illinois Library Network for the formation of such a council, or

b. *Libraries Initiate Formation*

Ten percent of the libraries in each of three of the four categories of academic, public, school, and special libraries which are members of the Illinois Library Network and which are located in an area of two or more contiguous library systems as defined in the Illinois Library Systems Act with a combined population of 500,000 or more petition their respective systems to form such a council. (If, for any of the library categories, i.e., academic, public, school, or special, there are less than ten Illinois Library Network members in the area, then the support or petition of at least one library in the appropriate category is required.)

2. The library systems initiating the formation of a regional multitype library coordinating council shall for the purpose of drafting the bylaws jointly establish an organizing committee from among the systems and libraries wishing to organize the council.

3. The respective library systems and the Illinois

Library Network members therein will prepare a preliminary plan of service, bylaws, and any other item which may be appropriate or be prescribed and submit these with an application for the council's establishment to the State Librarian.

4. Membership in the council will consist of and be limited to the libraries in the respective area which are members of the Illinois Library Network. Discontinuance of membership in the Illinois Library Network automatically discontinues membership in the council.

5. The council will be governed by a board of not less than five nor more than fifteen directors, with at least two-thirds of the board elected by the membership from among the representatives of member libraries or from citizens nominated by member libraries. The representative of each system included in the council will be an ex officio director (with vote) unless the total number of such directors exceeds one-third of the board's membership, in which case the systems will choose the prescribed number from among their representatives. However, in any case the representative of that system serving as the council's fiscal agent will be an ex officio director. Within the limits of the size and other specifications given above, additional ex officio directors may be designated.

6. Each board of directors of a regional multitype library coordinating council shall have the following powers (in addition to powers conferred elsewhere):

a. To develop the plan of service for the council.

b. To have exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys and funds held in the name of the council.

c. To make and adopt such bylaws, rules and regulations for the government of the council as necessary.

d. To appoint a director and other necessary staff members, to fix their compensation, and to remove such appointees.

e. To enter into contracts with other councils, library systems, libraries — public or private institutions or individuals — as may be necessary to provide best for the achievement of the council's goals for the conduct of the council's activities.

f. To amend or alter the plan of service for the council subject to the approval of the State Librarian.

g. To be a body politic and corporate and to contract in the name of "Board of Directors" of the Illinois multitype library coordinating council, and in that name to sue and be sued and to take any action authorized by law.

7. Upon acceptance of the application and/or approval of the preliminary plan of service, bylaws, and any other appropriate items by the State Librarian, the council will be established and will receive annual funding from the State Library on the basis of

a. $10,000 for each system whose area is included in the council.

b. One cent per capita for the population in the council area up to a population of 1,999,999, and one-half cent per capita for the population of 2,000,000 or over.

One of the systems in the council will be designated by the council's board of directors to serve as the fiscal office and agent for the council.

8. In addition to the annual state funding, the council may solicit gifts and contributions and secure funds in other ways; however, no membership fee will be charged council members.

9. The primary responsibility for operating services developed in the councils will rest with the library systems which are members of the councils.

10. The operation of regional multitype library councils will be subject to rules and regulations developed in accordance with law by the State Librarian.

11. A council may be dissolved when a majority of the systems and a majority of the libraries then members of the council, vote for dissolution with the effective date of the dissolution to be determined by the State Librarian.

Executive Committee of the Board of Directors
Illinois Regional Library Council

William B. Ernst, Jr.
Joseph Benson
Robert R. McClarren

Illinois Regional Library Council Membership Hearings

Fifty council member libraries were represented at the membership hearings which were held March

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Some of the requirements for network membership that were objectionable to some libraries are being negotiated.

17-19. At each of the seven sessions, President William B. Ernst, Jr. (University of Illinois at Chicago Circle) summarized the council's history. William DeJohn (Illinois State Library Interlibrary Cooperation Consultant) spoke about the state's library network, ILLINET. Robert McClarren (North Suburban Library System) reviewed the Proposal for the Permanent Funding of Regional Multitype Library Coordinating Councils in Illinois. Presenting the pros and cons of the various funding proposals were Edward Strable (J. Walter Thompson) on March 17. Melvin George (Northeastern Illinois University) on March 18, and Joseph Benson (Chicago Transit Authority) on March 19.

The audience was asked to consider the following options:

1. The council could and should rely on membership fees from its members for the necessary support (now only 12 percent of the operating budget).
2. The council should seek support from the Illinois State Library as part of the state's library development program (Proposal for Permanent Funding of Multitype Regional Councils for Illinois).
3. The council should seek support from the state legislature independently.
4. The council should disband.

Moderator Alice Ihrig summarized the steps taken in the council's three year history to obtain funding for the council operation. The council has operated on Library Services and Construction Act Title III grants (88 percent of income) and membership fees (12 percent of income) since 1972. The last grant of LSCA funds was made in December 1974, covering the period July 1, 1975 — June 30, 1977, providing LSCA funds are available. Beyond July 1, 1977, no funding is assured.

Two membership committees have investigated the feasibility of full funding with membership fees and have proposed formulae, as follows:

1. The bulk of funding would come from the systems on the basis of $.0025/capita for their populations served. In addition, a base fee of $100/year would be charged for all special and academic libraries; schools would pay $50.00/year + $2.00/building unit.
2. Membership fees would be based on the number of professional staff in member libraries and prorated on a graduated fee scale, with reimbursement or charge for net Infopass use.
3. Membership fees would be divided equally among member libraries (e.g., the present budget of $77,900 divided among 190 member libraries would require a fee of $410/year).

These formulae were found unsatisfactory to a sufficient number of members as to be unworkable. Thus, the executive committee, working closely with the Illinois State Library, devised the Proposal for Permanent Funding of Regional Multitype Library Coordinating Councils in Illinois with this funding formula for statewide application:

1. $10,000/year for each system in the council area.
2. One cent per capita for the population in the council area, up to a population of 1,999,999.
3. One-half cent per capita for populations of 2,000,000 and over.

In explaining the Proposal for Permanent Funding, Bob McClarren pointed out that the council's income from this formula would amount to about $90,000/year, assuming that all five systems (BOLS, CPL, DLS, NSLS, SLS) elect to remain Illinois Regional Library Council members. If the Proposal for Permanent Funding were to receive legal sanction, council members would pay no membership fees, but would be eligible for council membership if they were systems' affiliates and thus members of ILLINET.

Computer Assisted Projects

Circulation Control

During recent years, there has been a proliferation of relatively low-priced physically small computers more commonly referred to as minicomputers. The minicomputer is small — small in physical size, word size, and price.

The Illinois State Library, North Suburban Library System, Suburban Library System, and Northern Illinois Library System are using a minicomputer based circulation control system. Several other systems, their member libraries, and one Research and Reference Center are examining the possibilities of using the minicomputer for this function. The capability for inter-computer communication is now being developed.

The relationship of these minicomputer based systems to ILLINET is that with standardized data bases consisting of author, title, and other bibliographic information, it is possible, using the display terminals, to inquire of any other terminal at the system level or state library by using a regular dial-up telephone facility. This inquiry would enable the systems and the State Library to inquiry, by way of the telephone, each other's data base and find out if a particular title is in the collection, whether it is on the shelf or checked out and place a reserve on it, if desired. This could eliminate manual searching of a card catalog by the lending library, although shelves would still have to be checked.

Because of the statewide networking implications of these circulation systems, the Illinois State Library has made a grant available to each library system which installs a minicomputer for circulation purposes and is willing to interface it with the minicomputer at the State Library for interlibrary loan purposes. The terminal must be located in the systems headquarters (administrative or headquarters library, where the interlibrary loan responsibility is undertaken).

The demonstration on interconnection of the project with three systems and the State Library will be carried out sometime during the latter half of 1975. At that time we will gather cost and usage information that will enable us to evaluate this capability. Such a capability ties in very closely with ILLINET and would enable network staff to tap the growing resources in the library systems and State Library. The data bases would largely contain new acquisitions and heavily circulated items. A study now going on at the Library Research Center at the University of Illinois seems to reaffirm other studies that most interlibrary loan requests are for materials for the last five years. The State Library plans to include in its data base its earlier acquisitions since 1970 plus all items prior to that date as they circulate.

It is possible for a system or library to obtain a display terminal which will have the capability of interfacing with one of the systems or State Library minicomputer based systems. This display terminal would not have the capability of a circulation system, but merely would be an access device to one of the minicomputer data bases in existence in Illinois. Some systems, who may not be able to afford a project involving circulation control are interested in this reduced capability for interlibrary cooperation purposes. The State Library will make a small LSCA grant available to systems choosing this approach.

Since these applications of minicomputers are still being developed in Illinois, there is still little data available. However, the potential for increasing access to resources within ILLINET in a more effective manner cannot be overlooked and, therefore, is being explored with a good deal of optimism.

These applications have definite implications for ILLINET policies and procedures as more and more libraries have the capability of accessing other library collections directly. Protocol and procedures on borrowing and loaning material will have to be examined to determine the fairest distribution of requests as it relates to the total network and efficient service to the user.

Bibliographic Data Bases

This project has been underway since October 1974, with the four Research and Reference Centers hooked via terminals with the Ohio College Library Center in Columbus, Ohio, and currently using the OCLC data base for bibliographic information and card production. (For more complete information on OCLC itself, readers should check *Library Literature* or *Illinois Libraries*, May 1973, page 337.)

The Ohio College Library Center is a library utility, whose purpose is to increase the availability of library resources so that whatever information one library has is available to all other members. Operational since October 1969, the on-line system provides access to a shared cataloging data base developed from the input of members and from the Library of Congress. Catalog cards produced for OCLC libraries are individualized to fit the requirements of each member library and are produced in packs designated for particular catalogs.

Activity is now underway for the participation in the Illinois/OCLC Bibliographic Data Base Project by other libraries which are members of ILLINET. There is one requirement for an Illinois library to join the project — it must have signed a memorandum of agreement indicating its willingness to cooperate with other libraries in ILLINET.

Decisions are in the developmental state concerning expansion of the project to include systems and other types of libraries. The first priority is to achieve on-line status with the libraries who are entering the program beginning in the summer and fall of 1975.

Twenty-five academic and special libraries in addition to the four Research and Reference Centers have indicated their intent to join the project which is being directed by Hugh Vrooman, Manager, Systems Analysis and Management Services, with the assistance of Arlene Schwartz, Assistant Coordinator of the Project Office. The Illinois State Library is assisting these libraries in developing and coding each library's profiles prior to its going on-line with OCLC. Other networks in the United States using OCLC charge their members a fee for profile development, monitoring quality control, and for other administrative costs associated with a network office. The Illinois State Library, through its Project Office, and as part of its responsibility for interlibrary cooperation is providing both staff and services to this project at no extra cost to ILLINET members. The State Library is assuming the cost of all administrative functions necessary in providing services and monitoring and disseminating network information to the systems and participating libraries in the project.

The effect on ILLINET will be substantial due to the fact that many of the current holdings of the Research and Reference Centers will be entered into the OCLC data base and participating libraries will be able to retrieve that information. Likewise, the staff of the Research and Reference Centers will be able to locate, by means of the terminals, items in ILLINET member library collections, something that has not been possible before. In addition, center staffs will be able to search for titles not available in Illinois and act as bibliographic switching centers for the state. As a statewide network, ILLINET will be able to negotiate loans of materials for user libraries from all over the United States.

The interlibrary loan capabilities of the Bibliographic Data Base Project will make ILLINET more effective for the users of libraries. Display terminals will have the capability of "talking" to one another in order to facilitate interlibrary loan. The relationship of the Bibliographic Data Base Project to the other computer assisted projects, such as the State Library's circulation system using minicomputers and its acquisition system is still being explored. However, the effect on ILLINET of these computer assisted projects will become evident within the next two years. The communications channels that have been set up throughout the various levels of the network as well as among the various types of libraries in the network should make it possible to work together to adjust any procedures necessary to take advantage of increased application of automation to libraries in Illinois.

Systems as Multitype Library Agencies
Panel and Discussion
January 1975

This discussion focused on the development of systems as multitype library agencies. One of the goals of the Illinois State Plan is the promotion and development of a cooperative library network operating regionally or statewide to provide effective coordination of library resources of public, academic, school, and special libraries. This has been partially implemented by opening the network to academic, special, and school libraries for the purpose of interlibrary loan and some reference service. Nonpublic libraries which have agreed to participate in this service have affiliated status with systems.

Presently, there are two projects in the state which involve systems in intertype library cooperation, the Illinois Regional Library Council and the Illinois Valley Library System Cooperative.There is concern about how to fund these programs on a continuing basis once the LSCA grants terminate and members of the Regional Council, in particular, are considering a proposal for funding of Regional Coordinating Councils which would provide state support for this function.

On September 12, 1974, Mr. Trezza in a memorandum to the system presidents and directors, asked that consideration be given to providing representation to other types of libraries on system boards as they join the network. Providing for limited representation and for affiliated status and service was regarded, in that memo, as a first step toward expanding or modifying systems so that eventually there would be full participation and membership of all types of libraries in systems and the development of one network of all types of libraries in Illinois.

Numerous questions have been raised concerning these developments and it is obvious that there is not broad agreement on what the goal means and how it is to be implemented. Some of these questions are:

(1) What is the reason for the goal? What are the benefits that would result and would it result in improved organization and delivery of services to users?

(2) What services could other types of libraries provide which strengthen systems and what services could systems provide to nonpublic libraries which they need?

(3) As multitype agencies, would systems plan and coordinate services for all types of libraries, would they provide an interchange of services between types of libraries, or would they provide supplementary services to all types of libraries?

(4) Would additional funding be necessary to support this development?

(5) How could the benefits of systems for public libraries be guaranteed or improved?

(6) Would changes in state law be necessary to permit full, or even partial, participation by nonpublic types of libraries in systems? What is the legal base

and status of systems and how does this relate to membership by all types of libraries?

(7) If other types of libraries were added to systems, what would constitute adequate representation of their interests on system boards? Who should represent other types of libraries?

(8) Are there existing projects which could be used as models? Would the change have to be made all at once, or could there be phases of implementation?

Alphonse Trezza, Director (on leave) Illinois State Library, gave a general introduction to the session. The panel and discussion was moderated by Bill DeJohn, Senior Consultant, Library Cooperation, and consisted of:

Beth Hamilton, Executive Director, Illinois Regional Library Council.
Barry Booth, Principal Investigator, Illinois Valley Library System Multitype Library Cooperation Project.
Mel George, Director, Northeastern Illinois State University.
Tom Brown, Head Librarian, New Trier West High School.
Joe Benson, Director, Chicago Transit Authority Library.
Bob Drescher, Network Consultant, Suburban Library System.
Betty Simpson, President, Illinois Valley Library System Board.
Ray Howser, Director, Illinois Valley Library System.
Seymour Nordenberg, President, North Suburban Library System Board.
Robert McClarren, Director, North Suburban Library System.

Presidents and Directors Meeting
January 16, 1975

Mr. Trezza: Our whole purpose is to try to make sure that we give every citizen in the state the opportunity of getting whatever information is needed and that this information be available promptly. That is really our basic goal, a very simple one to express but not an easy one to achieve. We have stated this goal in a variety of ways and in more precise language in our long-range plan.

To work towards meeting this goal of total access we start with our eighteen systems which geographically cover the entire state. They are public library based and have a board made up of local library trustees. As you know, each system elects its board in slightly different ways. There is flexibility about the number, i.e., it can be as small as five or as many as fifteen.

If we are to achieve our objective of having a single system representing all types of libraries, some change in the makeup of the governing board must be developed. If academic, special, and school libraries as well as public libraries are to be equal partners in the system, then the board must represent the total constituency. If this is not accomplished, then you have the problem of "taxation without representation." We have not, as yet, worked out just exactly how we are going to adjust the governance of systems but that should not be too difficult to accomplish. The State Library Advisory Committee is one example that can be examined. It was reconstituted a few years ago when we revised the State Library law. It includes individuals who represent public, academic, special, and school libraries and citizens. Some of our citizen members are also library trustees. The committee also includes individuals who represent minorities. The advisory committee represents a broad spectrum and it would seem to me that this could be accomplished with systems.

Keep in mind that it will take some planning to go from where we are to where we want to be. The Illinois State Library started working towards a multitype system a few years ago when it expanded participation in the statewide network by inviting academic libraries to participate in interlibrary loan and reference. In so doing, we did not require any special obligations from the academic libraries. To participate they simply agreed not to decrease the dollar amount of their library or book budget over what it was when they joined. This was to avoid the possibility, although remote, for the library to cut its budget because it was part of a network. We wanted to be sure that no one library would become a "parasite" on the network. The network only works if each participant carries its own fair share of the responsibility.

As you know, we then followed the same course of action in inviting special libraries to participate, and we are now doing likewise with school libraries. In working on cooperation between different types of libraries you must be aware that the problems differ in the various parts of the state. The Chicago area, for example, has a concentration of people in a large number of different types of libraries. The mechanism required in that area is obviously different than that which is needed in a rural area. You will recall that the Illinois Regional Library Council in the Chicago area involves five systems and many individual special and academic libraries. However, in the Illinois Valley Library System area we used the single system concept — all types of libraries within one system organization.

Based on the experience we have had thus far — and keeping in mind our long-range goal, i.e., a single system organization consisting of all types of libraries — the State Library has devised a new staffing project. You will recall a few years ago we asked each system to emphasize and improve their reference services. To help you to do so we offered each system that wished to participate a grant to hire an experienced reference librarian. This individual was supposed to work with the member libraries as well as the system headquarters. We are now prepared to once again help you supplement your staff. This time in the specific area of interlibrary cooperation. We have given you some documents explaining the project, and we are going to discuss them in some detail today.

Let me remind you that when we fought for the funding increase in the system formula about two years ago we used a number of reasons as justification. One, of course, was the increase in the cost of living. Another was the expansion of system responsibility for providing limited services (interlibrary loan) to academic libraries. As we work towards changing the formula in 1976, we will, once again, justify the request on more than one factor. We will offer information showing the need for more money because of the increase in the cost of living, increased demands for current services, increased responsibility for serving other types of libraries. In other words, we will argue for money to support a total single cooperative type of system.

The Illinois State Library has tried to work with the systems in developing programs, in supporting additional system staff, and in getting the financial support needed, thus helping you to meet more effectively your responsibilities. Our plan for this part of our program is first to review what we are doing with some of the cooperative programs I mentioned earlier. Our panel of specialists will discuss various aspects of the program, and then we will open the program for a full discussion. My part of the program is over — I am going to turn the chair over to Bill who will moderate the panel presentation and the discussion.

The panel began with opening remarks from Beth Hamilton and Barry Booth. The five-year plans for both projects were published in the November 1974 issue of *Illinois Libraries.*

Beth Hamilton:

I was asked to talk briefly about the activities and programs of the Illinois Regional Library Council and to point out how the council has related to the systems in the past three years. The council was in the founding state in 1969, about the same time some of the systems were beginning to get their operations underway. The council was incorporated as a not-for-profit Illinois corporation in March 1972 and our full operation began in May 1972 and we occupied a headquarters office at the Suburban Library System headquarters. Eighty-five percent of our budget has come from LSCA Title III funds administered by the Illinois State Library and the remaining 15 percent is from local membership dues.

The makeup of our dues paying membership at present is 40 percent special libraries, 29 percent academic libraries, 25 percent public libraries and library systems, and 6 percent school libraries. We have 77 additional members which are public libraries affiliated with the council through their systems. It might be interesting to note that 40 percent of our membership is publicly supported and 60 percent is privately supported. We have five systems which are members; two additional systems enjoy our programs by contract.

As for our activities, we started in July 1972 by publishing a monthly newsletter, *Multitype Library Cooperative News.* In the newsletter, we attempt to communicate activities of different types of cooperatives in the Chicago area. We list materials, equipment, and furniture for sale or exchange, as well as coming events and any kind of news which we think would be of interest to our membership.

One of the first programs we devised was the Infopass Program. This is a reciprocal access program by which a patron of any member library can use the resources of any other member library.

Simultaneously with the inauguration of the Infopass Program, we issued a directory of library resources. This was called the *1972/73 Infopass Directory.* It listed all our member libraries and included data on their history, subject strengths, special collections, hours of service, and the privileges or sanctions they would allow for users from other libraries. That directory has since been superseded by a hardbound edition, *Libraries and Information Centers in the Chicago Metropolitan Area,* which lists the holdings of 303 libraries, some of which are not council members.

In the first directory, we couldn't include all the information which we thought should be included. So we decided to provide a referral service which would allow our members to call the council office for information about location of resources when they couldn't find this information in the directory. This has worked well and allowed us to gather information which was used in the new edition.

Our NEIDS service — NEIDS refers to Northeastern Illinois Delivery Service — was started after we determined that city and suburban libraries could be linked by delivery services which already existed and which were operating independently of one another. The council proposed extensions and provided a few links and the whole intergrated system became known as NEIDS I. A NEIDS II service was put into operation when we learned during our five year planning sessions that there was a shuttle service operated by the University of Illinois between Chicago and Urbana. Using this service, we can move materials from the R and R Center in Urbana to the Chicago area systems overnight.

Another council project is our Serials Information System. We are developing this system under a Higher Education Cooperation Act grant from the Board of Higher Education. The project has been underway since March 1973 and will result in a published *Union List of Serial Holdings in Illinois Special Libraries* and a machine-readable file for use in updating. The list includes approximately 31,000 titles held in 139 participating special libraries throughout the state.

We have developed a Five-Year Plan which you may read in the November 1974 issue of *Illinois Libraries.* We discovered two breakthroughs as we did this plan. One was our "Status Reports by Types of Libraries," the second our annual meeting, at which the plan was presented and during which the membership set program priorities.

I think one of the things important to mention is the forum function of the board of directors. We do have opportunities in our board meetings for members to bring proposals for programs. These are reviewed and either referred to a study committee or recommendations are made by the board. This gives us the opportunity to sift out some of the experiments we should be doing. It also gives the board an idea of what the expectations of the Chicago library community are.

Now to consider how the council relates to the systems. The systems are, of course, among our strongest components. We live now at Suburban Library System. We will move to the Chicago Public Library System. We have Bob McClarren of North Suburban Library System on the executive committee of our board. We have four systems — DuPage, Bur Oak, Suburban, and North Suburban — completely subsidizing our NEIDS delivery service, now that the initial pilot study is finished. Northern Illinois Library System was a charter member and it, along with Starved Rock, are receiving council services by contract.

Jack Chitwood is serving on our Cooperative Storage Facility Committee and Les Stoffel was chairman of the 1973/74 Membership Committee. Beth Mueller represented systems and public libraries on our eight member Planning and Program Committee. The systems representative is now Bob Drescher.

We feel that in recommending to our members affiliation with their systems, and they call and inquire about this regularly, that we are able to make a contribution to what is happening in the state library network.

Barry Booth:

The Illinois Valley Project really began about the same time as the Illinois Regional Library Council got under way. It began with IVLS hosting meetings of librarians from all types of libraries in the Peoria/Metropolitan area. After some months of working, they decided that they individually were unable to devote their full energies to what they thought was a worthy cause. The group decided to apply for federal funding to provide a position on the system staff to accomplish the planning necessary to implement library cooperation in the area.

The philosophy of the system perhaps is summed up by the first statement made in its plan of service: "The plan of service for the Illinois Valley Library System shall be to maintain a dynamic and cooperative system of autonomous libraries which will collectively provide library services of a type and quantity that otherwise could not be available on a satisfactory basis by individual libraries: to meet and exceed approved standards." With this as a philosophy (and you notice it did not mention *public* libraries specifically) the groundwork was set to begin to move the system from one in which the library development role was strictly for public libraries to that encompassing development of and coordination among all the libraries within its boundaries.

After a year of planning and assessing the area's libraries by their own standards, we began to look at priorities. Planning areas are personnel, services, resources, facilities, and operations. The first priorities seem to be personnel and services. Second is resources, and the third is facilities and operations. With these planning areas in mind, we have three projects which are either operational or nearly operational. One is the EdiTec project which is a company in Chicago with whom the system has contracted to provide access to a number of automated data bases. The second project is a continuing education project. The IVLS workshops held normally only for public libraries are now being broadened to include librarians from all types of libraries. The third is a personnel referral service. The system's role will be to maintain a clearinghouse of vacancies in professional and clerical ranks within libraries and will maintain a listing of people interested in library jobs. There will be no attempt, however, on the system's part to match one to the other. The fourth, which will begin probably in the spring, is an Infopass program similar to the one in the Illinois Regional Library Council. However, the IVLS Infopass does assume that any library services which are available to a library's primary clientele should be available to an Infopass carrier. In essence, this Infopass carrier will be able to charge out material. In the future, we are looking toward a resource directory, coordinated collection development in our area, a system of backup reference, coordinated public relations, cooperative film services, centralized purchasing of supplies, a gift and exchange center for duplicates and unnecessary library materials, and a solution to our problems of delivery.

The IVLS program has, I think, one basic difference from that of the Illinois Regional Library Council. The system, as it is organized, is an action unit. Not only can we spend our time coordinating activities, but also we may be able to fill some gaps from system resources. In other words, we could initiate projects which are needed but don't seem to fall within any particular library's scope. IVLS has the ability to adapt to changing needs since that is the very nature of the system. The staff is concerned with broad library problems. It should not be difficult to make the transition from dealing with library problems in public libraries to the library problems of all types of libraries because they are very similar in many respects. I think the system approach applies some sort of economies of scale in that there are existing staff resources, library resources, and funding.

Mel George:

Let me tell you just briefly about my experience as part of the Suburban Library System.

Until six months ago, I was at Elmhurst College, and I was there when Elmhurst College and the other academic libraries were invited into the system. Our experience with the Suburban Library System was a very good one, so that I don't want to imply by anything that I might say now that it was not a good one; however, our experience suffered from what I consider a flaw, and that is that we were brought into the systems as "hangers on." We were not part of the system. We were rather the people whom the system was required to serve as an extra load. I don't know how the Suburban Library System felt about it. I never had a discussion with Les Stoffel about how he felt about adding these responsibilities to the system.

But we were delighted with the kind of services with which we were provided, that included delivery service, interlibrary loan service, and all the work necessary in identifying our interlibrary loan requests bibliographically, and channeling them to the appropriate R & R Center and special resource centers. All of those services were very good, but we felt, and I still feel, that is not enough. Academic libraries have a good deal to offer the systems, and we have a good deal to request from systems. In order to become integral parts of the system, it is necessary that we be in some way represented in the decision making process for the systems.

What is it we can add to the system? Perhaps I should preface that by saying that academic libraries are by no means all alike. The easiest differentiation one might draw is that we have junior college libraries which tend to have somewhat smaller collections than other types of academic libraries, but which have tended to emphasize multi-media. Furthermore, the State Library has divided the other kinds of academic libraries into two groups: those academic libraries holding collections of 200,000 volumes or more which go not through the systems for interlibrary loan, but go directly to the R & R Centers; and those libraries with less than 200,000 volumes which go through the systems for R & R services. So that not all academic libraries are alike, and not all of us have the same things to share with other members of the system, nor the same kind of requests to be made of the systems. Academic libraries, generally, can share the subject strengths which they have already developed.

One of the encouraging things, it occurs to me, in the development of the systems representing all types of libraries is that finally we can begin to sort out the collection responsibilities by types of libraries. It will be possible for the academic library to *rely* upon, and I'm saying that, realizing perhaps it will make you uncomfortable, but we will be able to rely upon those specific kinds of collections that are already available in public libraries, school libraries, and in special libraries. We can make those specialized kinds of collections available to all users so the public library will no longer feel it necessary to develop collections of academic intent, but can concentrate upon those things which are necessary for public library patrons. We will know that those other kinds of materials are available in another sort of library down the road. Access to those collections is not by accident, nor is it by the good will or good feeling of the librarian down the road, but that access has been in some sense built into the system.

We can concentrate upon our own collection building responsibilities, therefore, if we finally can differentiate our responsibilities for the collection building among the various types of libraries. Perhaps we can even get over the hurdle of spending all of our money on collections and begin to spend more of our money on providing the kinds of services which those collections require in order to serve our clientele. I think most libraries — public, academic, school of any sort, have just begun to realize the potential of public services to individuals. Librarianship has just begun to realize its potential as a service profession. Public libraries are beginning to have, and some have for a number of years, very *good* reference services. Academic libraries are beginning to have good reference services. But we only address the needs of a very small percentage of our community, because our service people are so busy. I know academic library after academic library which say, "We cannot afford to borrow materials for our undergraduates because we don't have the staff in the reference department — interlibrary loan department — to service them. We'd be swamped." And that's the case. So we need somehow to build those kinds of services, once we can be assured through the systems that adequate collections are assured.

The thing that all libraries need is *access*, as I've already indicated, to the varied kinds of material available in all sorts of libraries.

If we're ever going to realize the opportunity which clarifying the collection responsibilities of all types of libraries provides, I believe it's essential that government and financing are straightened out within the system. I don't have any concrete solution, but I know that systems and system boards are not going to be particularly anxious to incorporate academic, school, and special libraries and their particular needs until they are somehow funded for that kind of involvement, until the existence of academic libraries in the system brings money to the library system.

As far as determining how varying types of libraries can be involved in system government, Al Trezza said it was easy. I'm not so sure that it's quite so easy. I think that will be a more difficult kind of problem. There seems to be two solutions. Either we can have a citizen board which would be responsible for the library system. But I think that means that if we have a citizen board, it should be a true citizen board and should not get its membership only from members of other library boards. That leaves out representation and special concern for academic libraries, school libraries, and so on. One way we might assure representation from types of libraries is to, in some kind of complicated formula, determine how many of the members of a particular library system board ought to represent various types of libraries and leave it up to caucuses of those types of libraries to provide candidates — two or more candidates for the number of positions available on that board. Special libraries could caucus together and provide two candidates for representation on the board. Their candidates might be librarians, or they might be members of the administration or management teams identified with those special libraries, or they might be members of the boards of the companies involved.

I'm sorry I've taken somebody else's time, but there must be viable alternatives to achieve adequate system government. I do know that by and large academic libraries are interested in joining the systems to provide better services to all clientele.

Tom Brown:

I can't speak for all school libraries, and I do come from an unusual one, at least I like to think so, but how unusual or how unique, I really don't know. We do have five librarians on our staff. We do have a fairly strong staff as far as school go. We have a collection of about 35,000 items. We are also set in a community which has some very strong public libraries — Glencoe, Winnetka, Wilmette — as well as the Chicago community.

I suspect that you don't find strong school libraries where you don't find strong public libraries. It would be very rare to find a very strong school library in a community which does not have a strong public library, but I think you might very well find a strong public library without a strong school library. I'd like to think that's not quite common. The anticipation that comes from the community, then, is what determines whether or not there are library resources. And possibly the anticipation on the part of faculty of what resources should be available determines strength, as well. So if you have high anticipation needs on the part of your staff, you may have very strong school libraries, in which case then, the local public libraries are likely to receive some pressure from the schools, but not unduly so.

There is almost nothing that the schools can do to alleviate that pressure. If you would like to alleviate the pressure from schools on the local public library collection, there is one way to do it — that is for the public librarians to say to the students when they come in, "This is a service you must get from your local school library." Now when the public librarians are willing to do that, I do believe that the schools will respond. But I don't believe that public librarians will do it, because I think that they're all scared to death of bond issues. We are, too. But I think that's the reality of the cooperation as a team and I want to address myself partly to that as I go along with my remarks.

Secondly, I believe the need that school libraries have for systems is as libraries, not to obtain direct service for our patrons, our clients, but as libraries for the services which you can offer. That is, I do not want to call upon your collection or your staff to do the functions which we should be doing. The system is not meant to be our school library. It's meant to do things which we cannot reasonably do for ourselves — and there are some good examples along this line.

This involves the straightening out of our own priorities of what we want the system to do for us. It's much easier to make these definitions when you have a large enough staff, but when you have a single person staff, you cannot offer the range of services you know you should. If you have the time and staff, you go through an intensive interview process with the child, the patron as he comes to us; then we can isolate a good many of these requests and handle them with our own resources. If you are limited in staff, and a good many school libraries are, you don't have the time to do this, and you get flooded at the local library unit for things that we could do. Example: You want something on voodoo and voodooism. The student goes to the catalog and sees that there's nothing on voodooism. An interview with the school librarian will develop — witchcraft, Haiti, an encyclopedia of mythology — a whole range of activities which the student will not be sophisticated enough as a library user to discover on his own. If the student doesn't get that help from the school librarian, he will go and pester the local public librarians for materials that are available in his own school library. Just what we're going to do with that, I don't know.

What do we want from systems? Well, for one thing, school libraries really do want to know what you're doing and what you will be able to do for us. We don't know that! You have a reference person; we don't know what that means. What does your reference person do? What are you prepared to do for us? We want to know that. As school librarians, we don't have a clue as to what systems are, or what they do, or how they're financed, or who they are meant to serve, what your resources are, what kinds of books you buy, what kinds of books other people buy. We're thoroughly isolated from all kinds of information like that.

Secondly, we want to know "where we can get it." We want to be able to pick up the telephone and say, "Look, I don't have this book or this magazine article, and the student needs it tomorrow night. Is there someplace that I can send him for it"? We want to know that. We want to know if we can get the item delivered to us in due course, if we have a longer wait. We want some reference help if we can get it. We want some resource development help. North Suburban has been exceedingly generous with us sending copies of periodical material that we have not been able to get in any other way. Our periodical collection is probably 230 titles. We quite often have need for something which is far more sophisticated than we can afford to subscribe to — *Journal of Psychology,* for example, and we'll need an article from this that we will put in our permanent files. That kind of resource development is exceedingly helpful to us and is a permanent addition to our collection.

We need, on occasion, some help in selection. Example: We need to know what recording or what album has a specific piece of music in it. Do you have very specialized music reference material which will help us identify what is on a particular album? That we occasionally have need for.

We need somewhere in our area a curriculum library with up-to-date texts which are being used at all levels of instruction. We cannot afford to buy this for ourselves. We cannot ethically ask the publisher to provide us a copy of every known textbook for us just to peruse and look at. Someone ought to keep it on a systematic basis.

We have a need for you to understand our teaching function. In many ways, we really don't want public libraries to help students too much — particularly at the secondary school level. I don't know how we're going to battle that problem, but when we work with teachers (when we get a chance to, and when they will let us know what they want to do), they will inform us as to how much they want the students to do for themselves. And we will be very careful in seeing to it that the students do those things and will continually direct the effort. We have public librarians here who are just very kind and very loving and do all that work for the students themselves — and the students never learn. It's a pressure that we'd like all libraries and librarians to look at.

We want our public libraries to know that we do indeed push our students to learn how to use all of our indexes. We subscribe to *Reader's Guide, Educational Index, P.A.I.S., New York Times, Biographical Index, C.B.I., Contemporary Authors*, etc.

If you live in an area where you know the school has the material, and you will do the reference work from those materials alone in a public library for the student, you are doing yourself no service and us no service. This is something you should *require* of us, and something that we don't really appreciate your doing for us. What we want from you is to be conscious of the educational function that we serve.

What do we have to offer? Well, we have to offer, I think, some communication with what's going on. Again, I don't know how that's going to be done, but I know that it needs to be more than a once-a-year afternoon tea party. I know that there's a real need for a librarian from a school or a librarian from a public library to get together on a regular basis, every year, to begin to talk about what kind of things are being done, what kind of resources are being used, what kind of things are being taught, how this overlaps in the materials collection.

We need to be able to use the materials you have available for systems on an equal basis. If materials are available to every citizen in the state of Illinois, then citizens from all kinds of categories, from the category of librarian, the category of student, the category of teacher should have them available. We're talking about the film library. If we're citizens, we're entitled to the use of that film library on the same basis as any other citizen in the state of Illinois. If you want to use our materials, we will let you use our materials on the same basis that we permit any student to use them. Fair enough? I think it ought to be, if you really mean what you're talking about.

We can offer a selection now. We've done considerable work over the years in AV materials — and we've done some very specialized work in cataloging our AV materials. You might very well want to come in someday and take a look at the cataloging we've done of materials we have and just copy our cataloging. If your people have difficulty in cataloging AV material, we have difficulty in doing it, and we've done it. Why should you do it? Just like the Library of Congress cataloging.

I was with the Illinois Office of Education this morning, and discovered that these friends have a television office, and they produce television programs all around the state for schools. "And you can use our production facilities," they say, "if you have a program that you want to do and doesn't require any out-of-pocket expenditure from us."

The thought occurred to me in the process after coming here, looking for things for me to do for you — what about it? Could we create some program meant for schools on the use of libraries which talked about the use of libraries, such as, where and when you used what kind of library?

What about governance? School boards are terribly jealous of that perogative. If you've looked at the annual issues regarding architectural awards for library buildings, you very rarely see a school library. I maintain that that's chiefly because the school library is the last one to be asked its opinion as to what's needed. The decisions are made somewhere else. The library is part of a larger building, and it keeps getting lopped off all the way along the line. Somehow or other you better plug in to any kind of governance that involves cooperation, the people who have the legal responsibility for schools. I'm not anxious for that; I think that's a stupid idea. But, politically, I think it's terribly important. We do have good school board members, as well as good teachers. Some of these people need to be invited to participate in cooperative ventures even if their roles cover larger institutions.

I suspect, also, that any governance structure needs to have some kind of advisory group, made up of types of libraries. Maybe that will hold for special occasions only, but somehow or other there is a need to evaluate a group of ideas from the profession before the members of the public are asked to make policy decisions.

Joe Benson:

I am in the enviable position that Mel George expected to be in, that is to say, the last speaker. I think that many of the points that I would make have been made, but I would like to talk a little bit about special libraries and library systems.

One of the things that special libraries stand to gain, as any library would, is interlibrary loan or document delivery. For special libraries, this might be an available copy rather than a unique copy. Special libraries are in the habit of providing for a request immediately without regard to how much time it takes or how far they have to go to get material they need for a patron. This does not significantly differ from academic and public library practice, but there may be some difference in service emphasis. Special libraries stand to gain in getting information from systems if the R & R Centers work as they are intended to work. We should be able to get information not always available at a single source. Special libraries would be in a habit of turning to a collection like the University of Chicago as a single source. In the systems, the R & R Centers would presumably search all of the sources and there would only be that one contact.

Special libraries have a particular need in the relation to systems in the Chicago area since we have a special organization problem. Most special libraries in the metropolitan area are in the central city. Our system is the Chicago Public Library System. Of course, we already have the right to use the Chicago Public Library, but we also have a further right to use the services of the system through the public library. As some of you may know, the service has not always worked quite the way it was intended to work up to this point. When system services are available in Chicago, special libraries will be able to gain from working with the system. Special libraries in the Chicago area need to understand that systems can work and be very helpful. We need to be shown. What we have to give is our enormous resources for unique material. Special libraries are indeed special as we are demonstrating in the Illinois Regional Library Council's project of providing a union list of serials. This list will show a great many unique items held in special libraries. Through the system, these should be available at whatever point of contact the users make. We also have access to materials in a different way from most academic and public libraries, because special libraries characteristically index their material in great depth. You can often get at very specific or very small areas of interest in a way that is quite unusual in academic or public libraries.

Another thing that special libraries have to offer is specialized information about sources. Special librarians know the literature and information sources in their fields. So do all librarians, but the special librarians often have a smaller area of concentration. They also know subject specialists in special areas.

Special librarians also have considerable expertise in cooperation. As you listened to Beth Hamilton tell about the membership in the Illinois Regional Library Council, you heard how many special libraries belong to the council. This expertise and cooperation has grown up through the informal cooperative network within the Special Libraries Association. Our tradition of helping each other and cooperating with each other in special projects has been utilized. Carrying this "know-how" to other types of libraries, we are, I think, in a position to accept a very fair share of our burden in cooperative projects.

In the matter of governance, I certainly concur with what has been said in previous comments today. I think part of the problem of special libraries participating in governance is a matter of communication. If a representative of special libraries sits on a governing board, there is a built in ability to communicate that goes beyond other methods of communication. Communication is a two way thing — it goes back and forth. I think a special library representative on a system board could aid materially in the communication process.

Robert A. Drescher:

In the capacity of Network Development Consultant for the Suburban Library System I work primarily with libraries other than public and specifically, I am charged with the responsibility of serving as the system's liaison with the affiliate member academic libraries, affiliate member special libraries, and the school libraries within the SLS service region. The plan of service for the Suburban System contains a statement about cooperation with other systems, as well as other kinds of libraries, I quote, "in areas consistent with the Suburban Library System's goals, cooperative ventures with other systems, as well as special, academic and school libraries, will be explored, and when determined feasible will be proposed." The board of directors and the executive director of the system have consistently felt that it was valuable, indeed essential, that we work with these other types of libraries in addition to our primary, present, responsibility to public libraries. Subsequently, the system applied for and received a grant under the capital Staff Enrichment Grant Program to create the unique system position of Network Development Consultant. In July of 1974 I was hired to work primarily with our academic and special library affiliate members and to begin to plan for the phasing in of school libraries as affiliate members of the system and the network.

Presently we offer those services, previously outlined by Mr. George, to our 25 affiliate member libraries. These services include the System's Interlibrary Loan Service, access through the system to ILLINET, the SLS Shopping Service, the SLS Delivery Service and the SLS Central Information Service. Presently we are discussing with our affiliate members and the Systems School Library Advisory Committee the expansion of these services as well as the introduction of additional services. It is important to note that any expansion will occur only after we have reached a consensus with the affiliate libraries. It is *not* the system's staff or the system advisory committee, which by the way, has representation from the affiliate member libraries, who will ultimately decide what to recommend to the board of directors for implementation.

It seems that before the systems of Illinois can go much further down this road of cooperation, we must be willing to improve and/or expand the basic services which we presently offer the member and affiliate member libraries. Some of us have made slight beginnings in the offering of interlibrary loan service and reference service to our affiliates, it seems, however, until we are willing and financially able to really analyze these central services and to begin to staff these central services with librarians and support staff who can understand and communicate with the needs of these libraries, we will remain a public library system, regardless of what we say in our publicity.

We must begin to hire staff in our central services who know what is happening in special libraries; someone who can communicate with that special librarian about the special needs of their primary clientele. We must begin to have staff in our central services who can communicate with our academic librarians and school librarians and really begin to understand and discuss what is necessary to meet the specialized information needs of their primary clientele. We must not only have the staff who can communicate and implement this change in attitude, but we must also have the philosophy which will enable us to truly function as a total library system and network. We need to have an equal policy base, expertise, and communication occurring between our central services and *all* of our membership — legal and affiliate. It seems that the changes which we have recently seen in the service provided by the network to special libraries, where they are now able to go directly (in their subject field strengths) to the appropriate Reference and Research Center are certainly going to aid the special library in meeting the needs of their primary clientele. The fact that our largest universities and colleges, those holding collections of 200,000 titles, or more, can go directly into the network has already aided in the flow of information and resources. I see these as halting, small steps, but steps in the right direction. We have a very long way to go, however, before we really start working with our affiliates as the equals which we say they are.

The most frequent criticism which I receive from our affiliate member libraries is that we do not utilize their resources enough in networking activities, and that we have not made a real effort in identifying and accessing those resources which exist within the affiliate member libraries of the system. I agree with my colleagues in that we must begin to devise mechanisms which will enable us to more readily access the resource strength. I see no point in duplicating services or resources, unnecessarily, on the system level that presently exist in the affiliate member libraries. One must ask how we can justify the logic of coming downstate to the University of Illinois or to Southern Illinois University at Carbondale for a print item which is, at least in some instances, waiting to be used at Governors State University or Morton Arboretum. In fact, it seems that we must begin as a network as eighteen systems, to address ourselves to this whole matter of resource utilization and development within the state. I believe that we made a good beginning last Friday at the Collection Development Meeting hosted by the Illinois State Library, but I also believe that we have a tremendous amount of growth that is needed in this area. It seems that we must devise some type of "umbrella" to begin to develop not just cooperative sharing, but also cooperative and/or coordinated selection and acquisition so that we are not duplicating efforts at each or every level of the network. Perhaps this "umbrella" is the network, if it is, then we must begin to plan and develop the network to use it for this purpose. Of course, some duplication will always be necessary, but is it not possible at least in some of the more esoteric resource fields it will be possible to develop the network so that it is more than merely a delivery mechanism. We must decide what each level of the network's responsibility is in resource development. We must decide — not dictate — but actually sit down and decide together what the role of the local public library is, or should be, what the role of the local school, special, and academic library is, or should be, as a participant of ILLINET.

What is the role of the system in developing resources to meet the needs of all members, affiliate or legal? What is the role of the Reference and Research Centers and the special resource centers in developing a statewide, mutually agreeable resource sharing and development network? Please do not interpret this to mean that anyone can or is going to mandate these roles, but let us at least begin to identify what each integral, autonomous unit and level in the network is going to attempt to develop in order that we can utilize our limited financial resources and human resources to flow information and/or resources back and forth on a two-way street instead of duplicating material resources which are necessary for our information needs in Illinois, but which are not necessarily required in duplicate or more quantity. It seems that we must make great strides in the system, in the network, in the development of resources and in the improvement of basic services to truly make this a network of library systems.

The Suburban Library System has made some feeble efforts in both of these areas. We are now compiling a union list of serials which will be expanded to include the holdings of our affiliate member libraries, as well as the public library. We are beginning to analyze the subject strengths of our affiliate member libraries and we are developing a mechanism which will enable us to access the subject strengths as a part of the SLS Union Catalogue. We have just completed an analysis of the system level Interlibrary Loan Service to expand and improve this service for all libraries and clientele of the system.

Of course, all of these programs and developments are going to cost money. I am not convinced that the systems really knew, the last time the system formula was increased, that a part of that money was earmarked for the expansion of services to the affiliate member libraries. Someone may have said that, but I am not convinced that it was said *that loudly* or that often. It seems that the time has come when we must do some very serious thinking at the system level as to how much money we really can devote to serving these libraries other than public without an increase in our formula. It is not just the problem of having sufficient money to hire staff to work in the area of multitype library cooperation, it is not a matter of having the budget to provide additional staff for the system services of delivery, central information, interlibrary loan, increased communication, increased advisory committee costs, for it is also a matter of sufficient money being available to reimburse member and affiliate member libraries for functions performed on behalf of the patrons of the system. SLS is beginning to look at the entire matter of reimbursement and, of course, we are already reimbursing some of our member public libraries for heavy reciprocal borrowing usage. We are working on devising a means to reimburse our member public libraries for carrying an unfair burden of providing walk-in reference service to nonresidents of the local public library. We are now beginning to discuss the possibilities of reimbursing a library for utilizing their subject strengths for interloan. If multitype library cooperation is going to work in Illinois, we cannot just discuss reimbursement for one segment of our libraries. Rather, if we are going to reimburse libraries for providing services, then it seems that if it is demonstrated that affiliate member libraries are carrying an unfair share, we must be willing and able to reimburse the affiliates for this share.

Hopefully, we will be able to reimburse all libraries for services which are providing a significant amount of service to nonresidents of their communities. Hopefully all libraries will be reimbursed for these services for a given period of time and then hopefully, the cooperation will diminish as the number of participating libraries increases and the work load is shared by a greater portion of the participating libraries. Each of the suburban system's reimbursement formula require a cooperative level of work, no library is reimbursed for all work performed for the system as there is a cooperative factor which is expected of each participating library. I know that we must be realistic and admit that it will be quite some time before this equality level of cooperation is reached and subsequently, I see us reimbursing for quite some time and then, hopefully, reducing and/or eliminating the reimbursement when we can prove that every participating library is carrying a fair share of the total burden.

Unlike my colleagues, I do not find in talking to our affiliate member libraries, that governing board representation is a burning issue or *the* burning issue right now. Eventually we are going to have to face the issue of the composition of the governing board. But, right now, the affiliates of the Suburban Library System are more concerned about the services which they are receiving, they are more concerned about developing viable communication, and that they have a realistic channel for helping to direct and advise on the direction the system is going. We have had, since the beginning of our activities with libraries other than public libraries, a representative from each type of affiliate library sitting on the advisory committee to the executive director. We are presently restructuring our advisory committee structure so that we will have, for a short while, an interim stage of an advisory committee for public libraries as well as for each type of affiliate library. Soon we will restructure this temporary arrangement and bring these groups back together into one unified advisory committee. At this point in our development however, we feel that we must maintain this direct communication with the affiliate without boring them with all the other work that is going on in the system that does not, at this time, directly pertain to them.

We also have a special ad hoc committee composed of school librarians to advise us on matters that pertain to the affiliation of school libraries. We have not signed any Memorandum of Agreement with school libraries at this time, primarily because the system and this ad hoc committee have many questions which we still have not resolved to our satisfaction. We are attempting to answer these questions so that whatever we do as a system or as a state network will ultimately be in the best interest of the long-range development of school libraries in the state of Illinois.

Of course we are going to have to face the issue of representation on the system board at some point to really develop a *library system* in the state and not just maintain public library systems with second-class affiliate libraries. We must have equal representation, if that is possible, on this board. We must keep in mind the beauty of the citizen-trustee board. We must also keep in mind the problem of having the same intimate feeling for and representation from board members that would represent the affiliate member libraries. We must keep in mind the fact that the board of trustees of a local public library is only concerned with the government of that local public library, whereas the board of trustees or directors of other libraries have the library responsibility as only a very small segment of their overall total operation. It does not seem feasible to name a member to the system board from the governing board of a corporation to represent that corporation's special information center on the system board. It also does not seem feasible to ask the librarian of the special library to serve on the board that is composed of citizen-trustee members. This same would pertain to school libraries and academic libraries; I have used the special library as perhaps the classic example.

I hope that these comments have helped to identify some of the problems and that in our discussion later this morning we will have an opportunity to begin to discuss many of these important issues, which we must resolve to truly go into the next stage of development of the network as equal partners in multitype library cooperation. Thank you very much for your kind attention.

Ray Howser:

The Illinois Valley Library System Board, staff and members of our Interlibrary Cooperation Council are of the opinion that it is no longer economically or politically wise for different kinds of libraries in our system area to continue to function in splendid isolation of each other. Blessed by this shared viewpoint, our interlibrary cooperation efforts have prospered.

The library user wants to be well informed about access to information and cares nothing about the artificial barriers which we create, and the information explosion makes it impossible for any one library to be completely self-sufficient.

Accountability, considering the high cost of all the ingredients of good library service, requires that duplication of effort be eliminated. These conditions leave us no alternative but to seek new options through interlibrary cooperative efforts. The competition for tax dollars make it necessary that we act positively in this respect.

The intolerable length of time taken to respond to library user needs demands that libraries make the best use of the full resources available within our system areas.

Systems are an existing agency, ideally structured, which function well and enjoy continuing support from their constituency as well as from state government. We should build on this fortunate circumstance and avoid the creation of another administrative agency for interlibrary cooperation purposes. Through systems we have the mechanism for providing users with access to the state and national information network, and access comes up from the user through the primary library (public, school, academic, or special) to the system. The user needs can be most efficiently met through one network.

Systems are not yet stereotyped institutions and can, therefore, adapt to a changing role without disturbing too many traditions. Systems have also demonstrated that they can serve public libraries very well without infringing on the local autonomy of their members. We can build on this reputation and offer the same assurance to other types of libraries.

The problem of creating multitype library systems may not be easy since the Systems Act, as it is now written, indicates that our primary purpose is to improve public library service. Admittedly, the Systems Act implies a broader responsibility; for example, it says that library systems shall provide for the needs of students at every level. These are broad charges.

In my opinion there are three basic requirements for membership in a system regardless of type of library:

1. Assurance that the member library will provide fiscal support for its primary needs.
2. Commitment for the sharing of resources.
3. Assurance that local autonomy will be preserved.

Cooperation is a two-way street; a library can not take without being willing to give, and cooperation will not work unless all types of libraries are willing to abide by these concepts.

I, therefore, agree with Tom Brown and others who have spoken before me that we should work together to provide better access and better service for the library user.

Non-print media materials present some special problems, but here again systems can act as the coordinating agent only if schools and other type libraries are willing to permit reciprocal borrowing arrangements. It is important to remember that the lending library has complete control over items loaned and the condition of the loans.

Board membership in a multitype library system will present some special problems under the present wording of the Systems Act. Extending full system membership to other types of libraries under the present system funding formula would be economically impossible. Consider, for instance, the cost to provide rotating book collections to all school libraries within a system, and the expense of providing full non-print media service to all schools within a system. This would require tremendous resources not now available. I hasten to add that systems would be willing to do these things, but lack of funds currently prevent it.

The authority for systems to be multitype library agencies may also require some changes in other state, institution, and corporate structures. School libraries are under the administration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, public academic colleges indirectly receive their authority and funds through the Board of Higher Education, community colleges answer to yet another agency, and special libraries have a variety of corporate authorities to whom they are responsible. Perhaps some "super library authority" with ultimate responsibility for library development for all types of library service will be required. At this point in time. I would doubt that OSPI is willing to delegate its responsibility for school library development to the State Library or to any "super library agency" that might be created.

At present, I see the systems assuming the role of catalyst to effect interlibrary cooperation, and as the regional node in a statewide network for all information services. The system responsibility for total library development (for all types of libraries) will require major changes in the Systems Act.

Robert McClarren:

I'd like to make two minor points and then, I hope, one which is major. It hasn't been touched on yet during this presentation and may be implicit in some of the things that have been said by those who are speaking from the point of view of their specific type of library responsibility. I'm aware from my experiences that in serving the specialized library — activities characterized normally by special libraries although it could be a special library in an academic context and in some cases within a school — that the special library serves a group whose members are committed to 100 percent satisfaction. It's the most intensive kind of library activity that there is and the libraries and librarians are only successful if they produce. They can't say, "Well, we'll hit 75 percent or 80 percent or so on." There have been a few studies made to show that the cost effectiveness ratio in this area is very high and the cost for inquiry and answer is very high. This is far in excess of what we in the public library field have been accustomed to with our own threshold of acceptance. I think that we do need to recognize that by opening up our resources to a community which may have, in its own context, higher expectations of performance, that we may find that our levels of satisfaction will be continually disappointing to them. This may pose some problems and we should be prepared to be able to respond to those.

Also in this context, we are getting outside of the publicly supported activities in many cases. A number of Illinois academic libraries are not under the Board of Higher Education and are rather only under themselves and they do have limitations and concerns.

Even of more concern, of course, is the proprietary special library which is providing special information to an agency whose sole concern to its corporate authority is profit. We again, then have a conflict between access to those collections on the terms of whether there is a matter of business intelligence involved, for example, when finding out from them — that is, we ask them for something and they deliver — there is a problem of revealing to somebody else what they are doing, or more importantly, they may be aiding a competitor. We may be calling upon a special library to provide some information which another special library does not have and it then turns out that that special library is in a race with the other company unknowingly, hopefully, for the same kind of activity.

The second thing that has not been talked about but it must be on everybody's mind is the provincial reticence of some trustees and some librarians, and I'm drawing now on my Indiana experience. These trustees and librarians say that this money is our money and was given to us under the public library system Act. If it is really going to do much more, then we are going to have to have additional funding for this or we really don't want to be bothered with this type of thing. When you start making delivery services to the colleges, schools, and special libraries and when their volume of transfer becomes high enough then that makes it slower for us to get our materials. So that you have a problem in this sense, looking at it from a local standpoint rather than from the broad exchange of materials and services in sharing of services and what they pay back.

There are two points which I think have not been mentioned and perhaps points which should be brought into the discussion at least at this time. I think the more important one has been touched on but let me amplify it because I think it is the point which is at the heart of the matter. Public library systems, the rationale for public libraries to begin with and then public library systems in extension of this, has been that information in this context is a public utility. We expend public funds to support this ready access to collection and servicing of information because it is in the public interest. Our extension of service to other types of libraries using public funds for this, must, I think, ultimately be justified on the basis of its being an improvement of the delivery of that public utility.

If you'll look at standards and think about them, not just for public libraries, but the standards that apply to the profession, you'll note that each of the areas — school, special, academic, and public — have standards but they are essentially only for that *one kind of library*, that *one kind of environment*. This is from a myopic point of view — it's from a professional's point of view. Professionals made the cry for standards. Professionals developed these standards and then the professionals applied those standards. The standards are essentially parochial standards but the user, it has been pointed out, doesn't look at his access to the public utility in the same sense.

What we need, I maintain, is then community-wide library standards in which you look at the total social community and decide what minimum levels of information in terms of library resources and delivery are required to meet the minimum acceptable needs of that community. You can then evaluate what the resources are and collectively work to develop those total resources so that they will meet a community's minimum delivery requirement.

I think that ALA has given a little attention to this but I'm not sure where it stands. At one point there was a committee that was beginning to look at broad standards but I have not seen any notice of their progress and it is serving a relatively different concept than we've worked on. Relate that to what we are doing. We're talking in this context that I just talked about of an integrated community activity. Now I think that, if this is a goal which is appropriate and is only acceptable, then the public library system as specified in Illinois law can only be seen as a current evolutionary phase. You cannot have an effective delivery system unless all of the recipients or their representatives have some say in determining the acceptable levels of delivery; the acceptable involvement in the evaluation; and the determination of the kinds of services. And if this is true, then those who govern that activity need to all have equal status and be representative of the broad area.

Now I think that this would require perhaps something like a regional authority structure. We have, for example in the Metropolitan Sanitary District, not representatives from each community, but the people who govern the district have the trust of the entire area to discharge. They are laymen who represent the community's point of view and make decisions and work for their budgets at this level.

It seems to me if we think of information, its collection exchange and processing, as a public utility serving an entire community, then we need to think, perhaps, of a lay board which is representative of that entire community and *not* representative of the specific libraries in that community. Perhaps we could work out a way in which librarians for all libraries, except public libraries, would include professional practitioners as part of a board and these board members were viewed as laymen representing community interests. However I think that there will still be some tendencies to represent that particular library or a particular kind of library even when our goal is to get adequate library service on a broad basis for the community.

Presidents of two library system boards also offered observations from their point of view during the presentation. They commented on many areas including system board representation; the need for education on the nature and services of a library system; what affiliate members can offer a system; and local autonomy on various levels in the system. Some of their specific comments follow:

Betty Simpson:

Total access is truly a utopian concept. We have started in Illinois Valley Library System on this concept and what we're doing is working. But in some areas we need help. Most of you will remember I wrote Mr. Trezza last fall saying we need help as far as board representation and the law was concerned. We have a special, school, and academic representative on our board duly elected from our interlibrary council. These people have all the obligations of a system board member, but not the right to vote because of the law.

The other thing that concerns me is that everywhere I go, I'm a system trustee. So many times, especially with teachers and school librarians, as well as others, I encounter the same question: what are systems? It distresses me to find school librarians and teachers who don't even hold public library cards and who know nothing about systems or what they can offer. A good place to start might be in our state schools where it should be added to the curriculum along with children's literature a course on systems and system networking.

Seymour Nordenberg:

I come from a system board where we have several things that were referred to earlier in the panel discussion. Our past collection totaled 2,600,000 volumes in our member public libraries and that has already been increased by 50 percent to 3,900,000 only by virtue of the affiliate libraries with whom we are already cooperating and are cooperating with us. If there is anything that attests to the importance of the affiliate and public library working together with us and we with them, I think the numbers alone testify to that.

Ray paraphrased Mr. Trezza's favorite remarks, namely, you never get anything that you don't have to give something for it.

I come from a business background and what troubles me is that I made some notes that the affiliates want in on the decision making process. There have already been some battles among public library trustees on system boards over reciprocal borrowing and other programs involving autonomy among public libraries. If Tom Brown thinks that school boards are jealous of prerogatives, he "ain't seen nothing yet" in terms of what goes on in library board meetings and system boards in upholding that autonomy. Bringing other types of libraries in with desires of autonomy from other library sectors could be a huge problem.

While Bob Drescher was making his presentation, he mentioned that we don't want to needlessly duplicate existing services and collections but begin using affiliate libraries if they have something needed. But that this would cost more money, especially if these libraries are reimbursed. Now this is what bothers me as I resume the role of a taxpayer. Going through the period we are apparently going through and having layer-upon-layer of activities that mean added personnel and added collections that mean additional money, could turn into a suicidal course.

However, I can see somewhere in the distance that there is a potential union in this type of thing that we're talking about today if somebody can take the bull by the horns and realize that we can remove layer and layer and layer and produce more or less a pure type of body where we can eliminate duplications and thereby eliminate some costs or at least for the same monies get a great deal more than what we are getting today, then I'm all for it and would like to be a part of putting it together.

* * *

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(P) Douglas L. Wilson, Director
Knox College Library
Galesburg, Illinois 61401

(P)* Donald S. MacVean, Director
Memorial Library
Western Illinois University
Macomb, Illinois 61455

participating special libraries in illinet

Bur Oak Library System

Mrs. Mary Ingmire
Medical Library
SILVER CROSS HOSPITAL
1200 Maple Road
Joliet, Illinois 60432

Chicago Public Library System

Mrs. Edna Betts, Librarian
Library
A. B. DICK COMPANY
5700 West Touhy Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60648

Miriam Tabachnik, Chief Librarian
Library
ALFRED ADLER INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO
110 South Dearborn Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Arlene C. Stanich, Librarian
Lulu G. Graves Memorial Library
AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION
620 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Jurgis Kasakaitis, Head Librarian
Library
BALZEKAS MUSEUM OF LITHUANIAN CULTURE
4012 South Archer Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60632

Mary B. Smith
Librarian
BAUER ENGINEERING, INC.
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Phyllis Gilfoyle, Librarian
Corporate library
BLUE CROSS-BLUE SHIELD
233 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Lila M. Mills, Librarian
BOOZ, ALLEN & HAMILTON, INC.
135 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Nita N. Norman, Assistant Librarian
Central States Institute Library
CENTRAL STATES INSTITUTE OF ADDICTION
122 South Des Plaines Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Mary I. Byrne, Librarian
CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION LIBRARY
228 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Mary H. Feldman, Librarian
Library
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
141 West Jackson Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Betsy McCormick, Supervising Librarian
Joseph Brennemann Library
CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
2300 Children's Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Janice Bentley, Librarian
CNA Library
CNA FINANCIAL CORPORATION
310 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Mary T. Schramm, Library Director
Technical Library & Research Center
CONSOVER, TOWNSEND & ASSOCIATES, INC.
360 East Grand Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Janet S. Heinek, Librarian
CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK
231 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60693

Jo Ann Aufdenkamp, Librarian
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO
P.O. Box 834
230 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60690

Martha A. Whaley, Librarian
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
One First National Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60670

Mrs. Margaret S. Russell, Librarian
G. D. SEARLE & CO., INC.
P.O. Box 5110
Chicago, Illinois 60680

Ronald S. Cornick
Engineering Information Specialist
GREELEY AND HANSEN
222 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Grazina Juodelis, Research Librarian
Research Library
HARRIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
111 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois 60690

Bonnie C. Goeser, Librarian
HELENE CURTIS INDUSTRIES, INC.
4401 West North Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60639

Marguerite J. Krynicki, Librarian
The Illinois Bell Telephone Co. Library
THE ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
225 West Randolph Street
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Hariette M. Cluxton, Medical Librarian
Noah Van Cleef Medical Library
ILLINOIS MASONIC MEDICAL CENTER
836 West Wellington Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60657

Barbara G. Morton, Librarian
Industrial Relations Library
INLAND STEEL COMPANY
30 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Edward Strable, Manager
Information Services & Vice-President
J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY
875 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Lloyd Matthew Lowinger
Jackson Park Hospital Medical Library
JACKSON PARK HOSPITAL FOUNDATION
7531 South Stony Island Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60649

Beverly B. Martin, Librarian
Jewish Vocational Service Library
JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE
1 South Franklin Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60606

William D. Murphy, Librarian
Library
KIRKLAND, ELLIS, HODSON, CHAFFETZ & MASTERS
2900 Prudential Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Susan Roylance, Librarian
Research & Product Development Library
LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY
1800 West 119 Street
Chicago, Illinois 60643

Alfred V. Kulys, Law Librarian
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY
41 East Pearson Street
Chicago, Illinois 60629

George Mozes, Director
L. W. Florscheim Memorial Library
MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL & MEDICAL CENTER
2908 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60616

Deborah J. Rodgers, Librarian
Corporate Research Library
MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY
619 West Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60607

Diana Culbertson, Librarian
NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL LIBRARY
111 North Canal Street
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Librarian
Joint Reference Library
1313 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
1313 East 60 Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Richard S. Klein, Librarian
Luken Health Sciences Library
ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL
1431 North Claremont Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60626

Katherine Wimmer, Medical Librarian
Medical Library
ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL
2900 North Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60657

Josephine Chan, Nursing Director
Nursing School Library
SOUTH CHICAGO COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
2320 East 93rd Street
Chicago, Illinois 60617

David E. King, Librarian
Editorial Library
STANDARD EDUCATIONAL CORPORATION
130 North Wells Street
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Elizabeth Wynn, Librarian
U.S. RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD
844 North Rush Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Corn Belt Library System

Rue E. Olson, Librarian
IAA & Affiliated Companies Library
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
1701 Towanda Avenue
P.O. Box 2901
Bloomington, Illinois 61701

K. Louise Newsanger, Librarian
Health Sciences Library
MENNONITE HOSPITAL & SCHOOL OF NURSING
807 North Main Street
Bloomington, Illinois 61701

Marguerite Egelston
Library
STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES
One State Farm Plaza
Bloomington, Illinois

DuPage Library System

Janet Aleccia, Librarian
Library
DUPAGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
111 North County Farm Road
Wheaton, Illinois 60187

Thomas C. Flora
KANE COUNTY CORRECTIONS FACILITY
P.O. Box 143
Falyan Parkway
Geneva, Illinois 60134

Nancy Brown, Librarian
KANE COUNTY DIAGNOSTIC CENTER
P.O. Box 143
Geneva, Illinois 60134

Diane H. Abbott, Librarian
Research Center Library
MASONITE CORPORATION
Powis Road
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

Mary P. Murray, Librarian
Medical Library
MERCY CENTER FOR HEALTH CARE SERVICES
1325 North Highland Avenue
Aurora, Illinois 60506

Great River Library System

Katherine Ullman, Law Librarian
ADAMS COUNTY LAW LIBRARY
Adams County Courthouse
Quincy, Illinois 62301

Larry W. Brown, Director
Medical Library
ST. MARY HOSPITAL
1415 Vermont Street
Quincy, Illinois 62301

Illinois Valley Library System

Elizabeth Johnson, Business Manager
Business Library
CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY
100 Northeast Adams Street
Peoria, Illinois 61602

Carol E. Mulvaney, Technical Librarian
Technical Information Center
CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY
Peoria, Illinois 61602

Fern Heckard, Librarian
School of Nursing Library
GRAHAM HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION
210 West Walnut Street
Canton, Illinois 61520

Trudy Brown, Medical Librarian
Medical Library
METHODIST HOSPITAL
221 North East Glen Oak Avenue
Peoria, Illinois 61636

Dorothy Mortimer, Librarian
Learning Resource Center — Library
METHODIST HOSPITAL OF CENTRAL ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF NURSING
221 North East Glen Oak Avenue
Peoria, Illinois 61603

Donald L. Blevins, Librarian
Library
NORTHERN REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
1815 North University Street
Peoria, Illinois 61604

Mary Louise Jacquin, Law Librarian
PEORIA COUNTY LAW LIBRARY
County of Peoria
Peoria County Courthouse, Room 209
Peoria, Illinois 61602

Nancy Camacho, Librarian
Medical Library
PROCTOR COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
5409 North Knoxville Avenue
Peoria, Illinois 61614

Mrs. Mary Anne Parr
Medical Library
ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL
530 North East Glen Oak Avenue
Peoria, Illinois 61603

Mary D. Siebert, Librarian
St. Francis School of Nursing
ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL
211 Greenleaf Street
Peoria, Illinois 61603

Grace L. Birkey, Librarian
Engineering Technical Library
WABCO, CONSTRUCTION & MINING EQUIP. GRP.
2301 North East Adams Street
Peoria, Illinois 61601

Kaskaskia Library System

Edith V. Roebuck, Librarian
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
Base Library (FL 4407)
375th Air Base Group
Scott AFB, Illinois 62225

Suzan A. Brame, Medical Librarian
St. Elizabeth's Hospital Library
ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL
211 South Third Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221

Lewis & Clark Library System

Mrs. Pauline Wetsptein
School of Nursing Library
ALTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Memorial Drive
Alton, Illinois 62002

Thomas M. McConaley, Director
Development & Training Center
Staff Library
ALTON STATE HOSPITAL
4500 College Avenue
Alton, Illinois 62002

Margaret Hack, Librarian
Medical Library
ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL
2120 Central Avenue
Alton, Illinois 62002

Judith Messerle, Librarian
Medical Information Center
ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL
915 East Fifth Street
Alton, Illinois 62002

Janet Bates, Librarian
Medical Library
WOOD RIVER TOWNSHIP HOSPITAL
Edwardsville Road
Wood River, Illinois 62095

North Suburban Library System

Alice Bruemner, Librarian
Allstate Insurance Law Library
ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY
E5 Building — Allstate Plaza
Northbrook, Illinois 60062

Mary D. Wilbert, Librarian
Information & Document Control Center
A. M. MULTIGRAPHICS DIVISION
1800 West Central Road
Mount Prospect, Illinois 60056

Vicki Curtis, Planning Librarian
Planning Library
BARTON-ASCHMAN ASSOCIATION, INC.
1771 West Howard Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Nancy M. Clausen, Supervisor
Research Center
BORG WARNER CORPORATION
Wolf & Algonquin Roads
Des Plaines, Illinois 60018

Leora H. Monroe, Librarian
Dearborn Chemical Division Library
CHEMED CORPORATION
300 Genesee Street
Lake Zurich, Illinois 60047

Nancy Sifdol, Librarian
Library
CHEMPLEX COMPANY
3100 Golf Road
Rolling Meadows, Illinois 60008

Margaret W. Ashworth
Technical Library
CRANE PACKING COMPANY
6400 Oakton Street
Morton Grove, Illinois 60053

Cristina Ll. Drost, Librarian
Dames and Moore — Chicago Library
DAMES AND MOORE
1550 Northwest Highway
Park Ridge, Illinois 60068

Marcia J. Spranger
Information Center & Corporation Library
DESOTO, INC.
1700 South Mt. Prospect Road
Des Plaines, Illinois 60018

Nancy R. Schneider, Librarian
G. D. Searle Corporate Library
G. D. SEARLE AND COMPANY
4711 Golf Road
Skokie, Illinois 60076

Margaret Russell, Supervisor
Research Library
G. D. SEARLE & CO.
4901 Searle Parkway
Skokie, Illinois 60076

Bonnie Hohhof, Librarian
Gould Information Center
GOULD, INC.
40 Gould Center
Rolling Meadows, Illinois 60008

Elise Leahy, Librarian
Editorial Library
HARPER & ROW
2500 Crawford Avenue
Evanston, Illinois 60201

Ruth Nielander, Librarian
Library
KEMPER INSURANCE
Long Grove, Illinois 60049

Sharon L. Irvine, Corporate Librarian
Library
KRAFTCO CORPORATION
Kraftco Court
Glenview, Illinois 60025

Henry I. Saxe, Librarian
Research & Development Library
KRAFTCO CORPORATION
801 Waukegan Road
Glenview, Illinois 60025

Joanne Crispen, Director, Library Services
Medical Library
LUTHERAN GENERAL HOSPITAL
1775 Dempster Street
Park Ridge, Illinois 60068

Lily Anderson, Librarian
Communications Division Library
MOTOROLA, INC.
1301 East Algonquin Road
Schaumburg, Illinois 60172

Edith Schaffer, M.A.L.S.
Medical Staff Library
NORTHWEST COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
800 West Central
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60005

Mary C. Piper, Library Supervisor
Quaker Oats Research Library
QUAKER OATS COMPANY
John Stuart Research Laboratories
617 West Main Street
Barrington, Illinois 60010

S. Donald Robertson, Head Librarian
Editorial Library
SCOTT, FORESMAN & CO.
1900 East Lake Avenue
Glenview, Illinois 60025

Lois A. Bey, Chief Librarian
TRAVENOL LABORATORIES, INC.
6301 Lincoln Avenue
Morton Grove, Illinois 60053

Mrs. Marie Ehrmann, Librarian-In-Charge
Research Center Library
UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
1000 East Northwest Highway
Des Plaines, Illinois 60016

Herbert S. Samuels, Chief of Library Services
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL
Downey, Illinois 60064

Rolling Prairie Library System

Ann M. Seidman, Technical Librarian
Research Library
A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
2200 East Eldorado Street
Decatur, Illinois 62521

Eugene D. Ruskin, Librarian
Professional Library
ADOLF MEYER CENTER
2310 East Mound Road
Decatur, Illinois 62526

Richard E. Wallace, Manager
Information Services
Research Library
ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND COMPANY
Decatur, Illinois 62526

Starved Rock Library System

Ms. Joyce M. Lucas, Technical Librarian
Technical Library
CARCUS CHEMICAL COMPANY
1500 8th Street
LaSalle, Illinois 61301

Suburban Library System

Ellen P. Gunther, Research Librarian
Research Library
ALBERTO-CULVER COMPANY
2525 Armitage Avenue
Melrose Park, Illinois 60160

Hillis L. Griffin, Library Director
Technical Information Services Dept.
ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
9700 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Lenore Africh, Chemical Librarian
McCook Library
ARMAK COMPANY
8401 West 47th Street
McCook, Illinois 60525

Lucille A. Reid, Manager
Information Services
Moffett Technical Library
CPC INTERNATIONAL, INC.
Box 345
Argo, Illinois 60501

Karen S. Ambrose, Librarian
Medical Library
CHRIST COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
4440 West 95th Street
Oak Lawn, Illinois 60453

Karen S. Ambrose
Evangelical School of Nursing Library
EVANGELICAL SCHOOL OF NURSING
4440 West 95th Street
Oak Lawn, Illinois 60453

Virginia M. Martin, Librarian
Research Library
INOLEX PHARMACEUTICAL DIVISION
2600 Bond Street
Park Forest South, Illinois 60466

Flora Hawthorne, Head Librarian
Professional — Staff Library
JOHN J. MADDEN ZONE CENTER
Hines, Illinois 60141

Ian MacPhail, Librarian
Sterling Morton Library
THE MORTON ABORETUM
Lisle, Illinois 60532

Dolores Quinn, Chief Librarian
Library
OAK FOREST HOSPITAL
15900 South Cicero Avenue
Oak Forest, Illinois 60452

Timothy F. Sullivan, Librarian
OLYMPIC SAVINGS AND LOAN LIBRARY
6201 West Cermak Road
Berwyn, Illinois 60402

Jon K. Anderson, Librarian
SOUTH SUBURBAN GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 96
South Holland, Illinois 60473

Sally M. Cole, Librarian
Staff Library
TINLEY PARK MENTAL HEALTH CENTER
7400 West 183rd Street
Tinley Park, Illinois 60477

higher education general information survey 1973-1974

The Council of Directors of State University Libraries in Illinois (CODSULI) has for the past four years asked its members to exchange statistical information about their libraries. The format in which the data have been reported has been that of the Office of Education Higher Education General Information Survey.

The data contained in the summary tables have been of assistance to CODSULI members in developing long-plans, preparing annual budgets, projecting manpower requirements, and analyzing faculty and space needs. Library directors have utilized the data to support their budget and personnel requests to university administrations and governing boards.

Howard W. Dillon, Director of Libraries, Sangamon State University, prepared the 1970-1971 and 1971-1972 HEGIS summaries of CODSULI institutions. For the past two years, Bryant H. Jackson, Associate Director of Libraries, Illinois State University, has assumed responsibility for compiling the summary tables.

Summary tables of data submitted by the State University Libraries in Illinois.

HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY

Summary

1973-1974

	COLLECTIONS								
	Volumes added during year	Volumes at the end of year	Number of linear feet Government Publications at end of year	Number of volume equivalents contained on all types of microforms added	Number of volume equivalents contained on all types of microform at end of year	Number of physical units of microform added which were not reported under No. 5	Number of physical units of microform at end of year not reported under No. 5	Number of periodicals currently received (Title excluding duplicate)	Number of periodicals currently received (Copies including duplicates)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago State	19,192	240,411	[a]	N/A	N/A	21,200	120,000[est]	2,165	2,165
Eastern	24,899	330,766	1,332	450	4,758	67,868	709,998	4,557	4,603
Governors State									
Illinois State	43,369	626,438	6,502	N/A	N/A	57,872	676,981	4,678	N/A
Northeastern	15,618	235,064	2,188	N/A	27,003	19,986	199,247	2,811	2,811
Northern	55,215	702,948	10,588	13,352	66,910	42,148	505,472	8,124	8,411
Sangamon State	24,596	131,555	2,936	N/A	N/A	35,913	173,182	3,204	3,204
Southern, Carbondale	111,923	1,740,853	6,950	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18,916	20,306
Southern, Edwardsville	31,971	571,506	5,936	5,976	82,199	0	0	5,387	5,507
Univ. of Illinois	152,789	5,072,962	N/A	17,022	260,827	N/A	824,811[b]	23,164	26,443
Univ. of Illinois Chicago Circle	29,229	547,699	7,732	N/A	N/A	59,110	316,282	N/A	7,353
Univ. of Illinois Medical Center	20,463	260,029	219	191	218	0	0	3,092	4,172
Western	31,635	350,036	5,548	N/A	N/A	18,312	174,648	5,533	5,583

[a] Government Documents has been a separate collection since 1973.
Number of volumes added during 1973-74: 5,032. Total number of volumes: 13,319.

[b] Includes items not reported in previous years.

HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY

Summary
1973-1974

COLLECTIONS

	Number of motion pictures (films, cassettes, tapes, video tapes)				Number of audio recordings				Number of filmstrips			
	Added during year		Held at end of year		Added during year		Held at end of year		Added during year		Held at end of year	
	Titles (exclude duplicates)	Copies (include duplicates)	Titles (exclude duplicates)	Copies (include duplicates)	Titles (exclude duplicates)	Copies (include duplicates)	Titles (exclude duplicates)	Copies (include duplicates)	Titles (exclude duplicates)	Copies (include duplicates)	Titles (exclude duplicates)	Copies (include duplicates)
Chicago State	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4	-0-	312	312	1	-0-	400	400
Eastern	20	20	20	20	1,617	1,617	7,221	8,759	24	24	24	24
Governors State												
Illinois State	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,074	N/A	12,303	N/A	14	N/A	670	N/A
Northeastern	-0-	-0-	6	6	63	63	206	206	131	131	4,318	4,318
Northern	248	248	973	973	1,336	3,190	14,973	18,916	366	366	5,588	5,588
Sangamon State	155	155	392	392	N/A	591	N/A	2,006	27	27	70	70
Southern, Carbondale	236	296	5,500	11,000	2,289	2,289	6,789	9,289	77	77	1,077	1,077
Southern, Edwardsville	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	N/A	717	N/A	10,978	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Univ. of Illinois	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,794	2,794	59,579	59,579	−37	−37	429	429
Univ. of Illinois Chicago Circle	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	153	153	4,972	4,972	1	1	26	26
Univ. of Illinois Medical Center	4	4	328	328	1,872	1,872	3,356	3,356	24	24	182	182
Western	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY

Number of full-time and part-time staff (FTE) by highest earned degree by sex, and vacancies, fall 1974

	Less than a bachelor's degree		Bachelor's degree		Fifth-year or higher degree		Total employees in filled positions		Number of employees (reported also in columns [f] and [g]) that hold a fifth-year degree in Librarianship or Information Sciences		Number of full-time budgeted vacant positions (excluding maintenance) as of Oct. 1, 1974
							Sum of columns b, d, and f	Sum of columns c, e, and g			
	men (b)	women (c)	men (d)	women (e)	men (f)	women (g)	men (h)	women (i)	men (j)	women (k)	(l)
Chicago State	1.00	16.50	1.00	3.00	8.00	10.67	10.00	30.17	7.00	6.67	3.00
Eastern	0.00	17.50	1.00	14.00	11.00	10.25	12.00	41.25	11.00	10.00	0.00
Governors State											
Illinois State	2.00	21.00	3.00	22.00	15.00	22.00	20.00	65.00	15.00	17.00	8.00
Northeastern	3.50	19.00	.50	7.00	6.00	6.00	10.00	32.00	6.00	6.00	2.00
Northern	7.00	29.50	5.00	33.00	25.00	24.00	37.00	86.50	18.00	24.00	4.00
Sangamon State	3.00	12.00	5.00	13.50	6.00	4.00	14.00	29.00	5.00	3.00	5.00
Southern, Carbondale	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Southern, Edwardsville	2.75	33.00	1.00	8.50	13.75	13.65	17.50	55.15	12.00	13.65	0.00
Univ. of Illinois	8.00	88.25	7.00	99.00	51.25	114.25	66.25	301.50	45.50	97.00	21.75
Univ. of Illinois Chicago Circle	13.00	43.00	6.00	15.00	15.00	25.00	34.00	83.00	13.00	18.00	18.00
Univ. of Illinois Medical Center	6.00	22.00	5.00	12.00	7.00	24.00	18.00	58.00	6.00	21.00	4.00
Western	0.00	21.00	1.00	12.00	9.50	11.50	10.50	44.50	9.00	11.50	4.00

HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY

Summary 1973-1974

	LIBRARY STAFF, 1973-1974 and FALL 1974											Number of full-time budgeted vacant positions as of Oct. 1, 1974				
	Number FTE librarians including chief librarians	Number FTE media specialists including chief media specialists	Number FTE professional staff other than librarians and media specialists	Number FTE clerical and other staff (excluding students)	Total number (FTE) regular staff	Number hours of student assistance on hourly basis	Salaries and wages for librarians	Salaries and wages for media specialists	Salaries and wages for professional staff other than librarians and media specialists	Salaries and wages for clerical and other staff	Total salaries and wages	Librarians including chief librarians	Media specialists including chief media specialists	Professional staff other than librarians, media specialists	Clerical and other staff (excluding students)	Total
Chicago State	16.67	0.00	0.00	24.00	40.67	49,939	243,197	-0-	-0-	158,347	401,544	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	3.00
Eastern	19.00	0.00	0.25	34.50	53.75	44,000	314,100	-0-	2,579	198,361	555,040	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Governors State																
Illinois State	29.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	84.00	62,609	456,020	-0-	-0-	365,628	821,648	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	8.00
Northeastern	12.00	0.00	2.00	30.00	44.00	12,540	185,093	-0-	12,553	219,954	417,600	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00
Northern	45.00	0.00	7.00	76.50	128.50	81,725	712,337	-0-	69,690	453,240	1,235,267	1.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	4.00
Sangamon State	10.00	1.00	3.00	35.00	49.00	N/A	151,070	4,800	28,530	212,096	396,496	1.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	7.00
Southern, Carbondale	53.00	10.00	3.00	74.00	140.00	141,275	794,518	148,920	29,820	449,904	1,423,162	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
Southern, Edwardsville	25.50	0.00	1.15	45.00	71.65	93,880	376,206	-0-	13,834	262,343	652,383	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Univ. of Illinois	165.00	0.00	0.00	205.25	370.25	199,706	2,222,804	-0-	-0-	1,360,357	3,583,161	7.00	0.00	0.00	12.25	19.25
Univ. of Illinois Chicago Circle	31.00	0.00	6.00	80.00	117.00	43,484	510,780	-0-	72,980	576,919	1,160,679	4.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	18.00
Univ. of Illinois Medical Center	27.00	2.00	0.00	51.00	80.00	31,425	375,161	24,200	-0-	368,739	768,100	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
Western	22.00	0.00	0.00	34.50	56.50	50,036	293,517	-0-	-0-	166,033	459,551	1.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	4.00

HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY

Summary
1973-1974

	OPERATING EXPENDITURES							
	Books and printed materials	Periodical subscriptions	AV and other nonbook materials	Binding	Salaries and wages for regular, non-student library staff	Student salaries (hourly)	Other operating expenses	Total operating expenses including salaries and wages
Chicago State	$ 125,101	$ 54,564	$ N/A	$ 14,160	$ 401,544	$123,816	$ 17,716	$ 736,901
Eastern	210,863	100,799	4,833	19,000	495,478	52,280	517,120	942,373
Governors State								
Illinois State	482,996	155,900	9,861	40,555	821,648	106,845	62,400	1,680,205
Northeastern	149,317	62,743	0	14,472	417,600	23,332	22,101	689,565
Northern	668,679	194,137	9,017	52,702	1,235,267	129,276	136,988	2,426,066
Sangamon State	258,624	90,486	12,014	11,991	396,496	70,558	89,070	929,239
Southern, Carbondale	648,873	328,600	71,500	72,500	1,423,162	301,477	178,515	3,024,627
Southern, Edwardsville	263,465	106,998	1,500	31,641	652,383	170,614	107,148	1,333,749
Univ. of Illinois	1,093,811	667,916	36,277	191,150	3,249,900	331,358	293,851	5,864,263
Univ. of Illinois Chicago Circle	310,796	217,000	405	44,930	1,160,679	90,737	117,135	1,941,682
Univ. of Illinois Medical Center	165,633	186,708	10,617	26,492	639,575	47,300	128,181	1,204,506
Western	289,020	113,513	0	14,800	459,550	87,300	40,286	1,004,469

HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY

Summary
1973-1974

	INTERLIBRARY LOAN		PHYSICAL FACILITIES, Fall 1974					
	Loans provided outside your own institution	Loans received outside your own institution	Square feet assigned for learning resources in library	Square feet assigned for learning resources other than the library	Seats available in the library	Seats available other than in the library	Feet of shelving in library	Feet of shelving other than in the library
Chicago State	14	54	189,435	0	900	0	38,352	0
Eastern	26	240	82,843	0	1,273	0	67,909	0
Governors State								
Illinois State	499	1,183	61,765	0	850	0	61,317	0
Northeastern	75	382	37,000	0	347	0	22,861	0
Northern	365	2,648	129,359	0	1,931	0	99,748	0
Sangamon State	125	1,947	17,497	5,574	98	0	19,746	9,780
Southern, Carbondale	12,689	2,618	199,000	24,320	2,400	125	181,000	10,962
Southern, Edwardsville	3,680	1,992	105,780	0	1,292	0	81,620	0
Univ. of Illinois	35,876	1,655	544,569	N/A	5,991	N/A	N/A	N/A
Univ. of Illinois Chicago Circle	549	2,548	171,419	-0-	3,000	-0-	140,562	-0-
Univ. of Illinois Medical Center	9,354	4,330	94,691	0	1,163	0	78,072	0
Western	176	1,716	66,321	12,776	848	92	60,719	2,520

directory
illinois state library
area code 217

Trezza, Alphonse F.	*Director (on leave)*	**782-2994**
Gesterfield, Kathryn J.	*Acting Director*	**782-2994**
Beasley, James	*Associate Director for Library Development*	**782-7848**
Kirk, Sherwood	*Associate Director for Library Operations*	**782-5524**
Billington, Norman W.	*Legislative Liaison, Office of Secretary of State*	**782-7948**
Adams, Stanley	*Information Consultant*	**782-5013**
Bostian, Irma	*Editor, Illinois Libraries*	**782-5870**
Cook, Garnetta	*Head, Audiovisual Section*	**782-6683**
DeJohn, William	*Senior Consultant, Library Cooperation*	**782-7848**
Ensley, Robert	*Senior Consultant, Services to Institutions and Physically Handicapped*	**782-7848**
Fein, Pauline	*Head, Binding Section*	**782-4887**
Field, Mary Kate	*Government Reference Librarian*	**782-5430**
Groninger, Margaret L.	*General Reference Librarian*	**782-7596**
Halcli, Albert	*Assistant Director for Public Services*	**782-5013**
Harris, Walter	*Manager, Administrative Services*	**782-7845**
Henderson, Christine	*Government Reference Librarian*	**782-5430**
Herman, Margaret	*Head, Collection Development Branch*	**782-7791**
Horney, Joyce	*Head, Circulation and Special Services Branch*	**782-5823**
Hunn, Esther	*Head, Library Materials Processing Branch*	**782-7612**
Lamont, Bridget L.	*Consultant, Services to Children and Young Adults*	**782-7848**
Lyons, Janet	*Head, Government Documents Branch*	**782-5185**
Miele, Anthony	*Assistant Director for Technical Services*	**782-5012**
Morgan, Candace	*Head, Legislative and General Reference and Information Branch*	**782-5430**
Quint, Mary D.	*Senior Consultant, Library Manpower*	**782-7848**
Redmond, Mary	*Legislative Research Librarian*	**782-5430**
Rike, Galen	*Specialist, Research & Statistics*	**782-7848**
Rummel, Kathleen	*Public Information and Publications Officer*	**782-7845**
Schwartz, Arlene	*Assistant Coordinator of the Illinois/OCLC Shared Catalog Project*	**782-7845**
Stimson, Andrew	*Senior Consultant for Public Library Services*	**782-7848**
Tyer, Travis	*Senior Consultant, Professional Development*	**782-7848**
Van Zanten, Frank	*Senior Consultant for Public Libraries and System Services*	**782-7848**
Vrooman, Hugh	*Management Services: Coordinator, OCLC, CLSI, Computerized Projects*	**782-3553**